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March 9 1911

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F. P. ROHVER.

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

OVER 300,000 COPIES AN ISSUE

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A message of vital moment to the vast audience reached by Leslie's Weekly. We are selling the Oliver Typewriter—the Standard Visible Writer—the new Model No. 5—the regular \$100 machine—for Seventeen Cents a Day! Whether you sit in the councils of great corporations or are perched on a bookkeeper's high stool—whatever your part in the world's activities—you are interested in a proposition that is revolutionizing business. Whether your income flows in a torrent of gold or slowly trickles in nickels, this "Seventeen-Cents-a-Day" offer of the Oliver Typewriter means something worth while to you. It means that the Oliver Typewriter Company, by placing the world's best writing machine within everybody's reach, is hastening the day when beautiful, legible typewriting will become practically universal. The terrific pace of modern business demands mechanical aids of the highest degree of efficiency. Foremost among all the inventions that speed the day's work—that take the tension from men and transfer it to machines—is the Oliver Typewriter.



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Time and again, when our existing models met every demand of the public, we have brought out important improvements at great expense, without adding a cent to the price.

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The Oliver Typewriter has an efficiency of 100 per cent, every day in the week and from one year's end to another.

Its printing mechanism works freely in a framework of solid steel, which gives wonderful stability and the limit of durability.

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The simplicity, strength and easy operation of the Oliver Typewriter make it most desirable for use in the home.

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The Standard Visible Writer

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The Double Type-Bar gives the Oliver Typewriter its positive DOWNWARD STROKE, the secret of perfect printing, light touch, easy operation and perfect alignment.

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Having simplified the typewriter to the utmost, we have now simplified its purchase until you can own it for the trifling sum of Seventeen Cents a Day.

A small cash payment brings you the magnificent new model Oliver No. 5.

Then you save Seventeen Cents a Day and pay monthly until the machine is yours.

No matter what typewriter you are using, you can turn it in as first payment on the Oliver and let pennies complete the purchase.

Whether you pay in full when you receive the new machine, or whether we wait while you pay at the rate of Seventeen Cents a Day, sign and mail the "Reminder" Blank and get the handsome Catalog and full details of the popular Penny Plan. (50)

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Name

Address



The Purest Petroleum Jelly

Don't confuse "Vaseline" with "petrolatum" or the ordinary petroleum jellies sometimes offered as the same thing. Absolute purity and safety are *certain* in Vaseline because of the special process of refinement and *extra* filtration by which it is obtained from petroleum.

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Safe, reliable and effective home remedies for ordinary ills and accidents are provided by these combinations of Vaseline with standard specifics.

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Besides these there are:
Vaseline Cold Cream
Vaseline Camphorated Cream
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Perfumed White Vaseline
Fragrant Vaseline

Each of these has its specific use described in our free book.

No better—no safer home medicine chest than an assortment of these Vaseline specialties in

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(No danger of lead poisoning.) Recommended and used by physicians and nurses. Preserves the absolute purity of Vaseline and keeps it free from dust and germs. Especially convenient.

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\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. \$4.85. Both ordered together, \$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price. Write for book today or send price now and save time. Belle City Incubator Company, Box 161, Racine, Wisconsin.

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Las Cruces, New Mexico.

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order. BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1910, 20 cents; 1909, 30 cents, etc.

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Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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Next Week's Issue

Dated March 16, 1911

THE AWFUL STORY OF THE WHITE SLAVES. The inexpressible conditions of human bondage in our cities demand a fearless, uncompromising warfare. The terrible peril that lingers just around the corner from every American home and threatens to undermine the very foundation of civilization must be stamped out with relentless purpose. Reginald Wright Kauffman, author of the "House of Bondage," a book which has created such a sensation during the last few weeks, is to write a new series of articles especially for LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The foreword of this remarkable series will appear next week.

THE MOST POPULAR YOUNG WOMAN IN AMERICA. Robert D. Heinl, LESLIE'S Washington correspondent, writes in a most entertaining way of the interesting and charming personality of Miss Helen Taft.

DOES THE COLLEGE BALL PLAYER "MAKE GOOD" IN THE BIG LEAGUE? "Billy" Evans, the popular American League umpire, tells of his experience with "Rah, rah!" ball tossers. Mr. Evans has had a splendid opportunity to study the college graduate on the professional ball ground and he is an enthusiastic admirer of the educated ball player. What he has to say upon this subject will appear exclusively in LESLIE'S, March 16th.

HOW THE MORE MODERN INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS ARE CARING FOR THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THEIR WOMEN EMPLOYEES. George Sheridan, who has been making a careful investigation of labor conditions in many of our large cities, gives some unusual first-hand impressions of the humanitarian and constructive work being done.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



BURROWES BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE

\$1 DOWN puts into your home any table worth from \$6 to \$15. \$2 a month pays balance. Larger Tables for \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75, etc., on easy terms. All cues, balls, etc., free.

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THE BURROWES HOME BILLIARD and POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

Stop Supporting the Public Pool Room

You can become the absolute owner of a handsome Burrowes Table with the money you spend each month for the use of someone else's table.

NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first installment we will ship table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write today for catalogue.

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Not Imitations

The greatest triumph of the electric furnace—a marvelously reconstructed gem. Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliance guaranteed forever—stands filing, fire and acid like a diamond. Has no paste, foil, or artificial backing. Set only in 14 Karat Solid gold mountings. 1-30 the cost of diamonds. Guaranteed to contain no glass—will cut glass. Sent on approval. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory. Write today for our De-Luxe Jewel Book—it's free for the asking. Address—

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New Rugs

Beautiful designs to your taste—Plain, Fancy, Oriental—fit for any parlor. Guaranteed to wear ten years.

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Ours is the largest factory of its kind in America. Established 27 years. Originators of OLSON FLUFF RUG. (Grand Prizes at 3 World's Fairs.)

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Combine beauty and usefulness; is built of delightful, fragrant Southern Red Cedar. Protects furs and clothing against moths. No camphor required. It's dust-and-damp proof. Saves cold storage expenses. VERY ROOMY. 4 ft. long; 2 ft. wide; 2 ft. high. Two big drawers. A very nice chest. Hand polished. Wide copper bands. Apt to rip at t. Many styles. We prepay freight and sell DIRECT from factory to home. Write today for catalog. Shows designs and prices. **Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co., Dept. 4, Greenville, N. C.**

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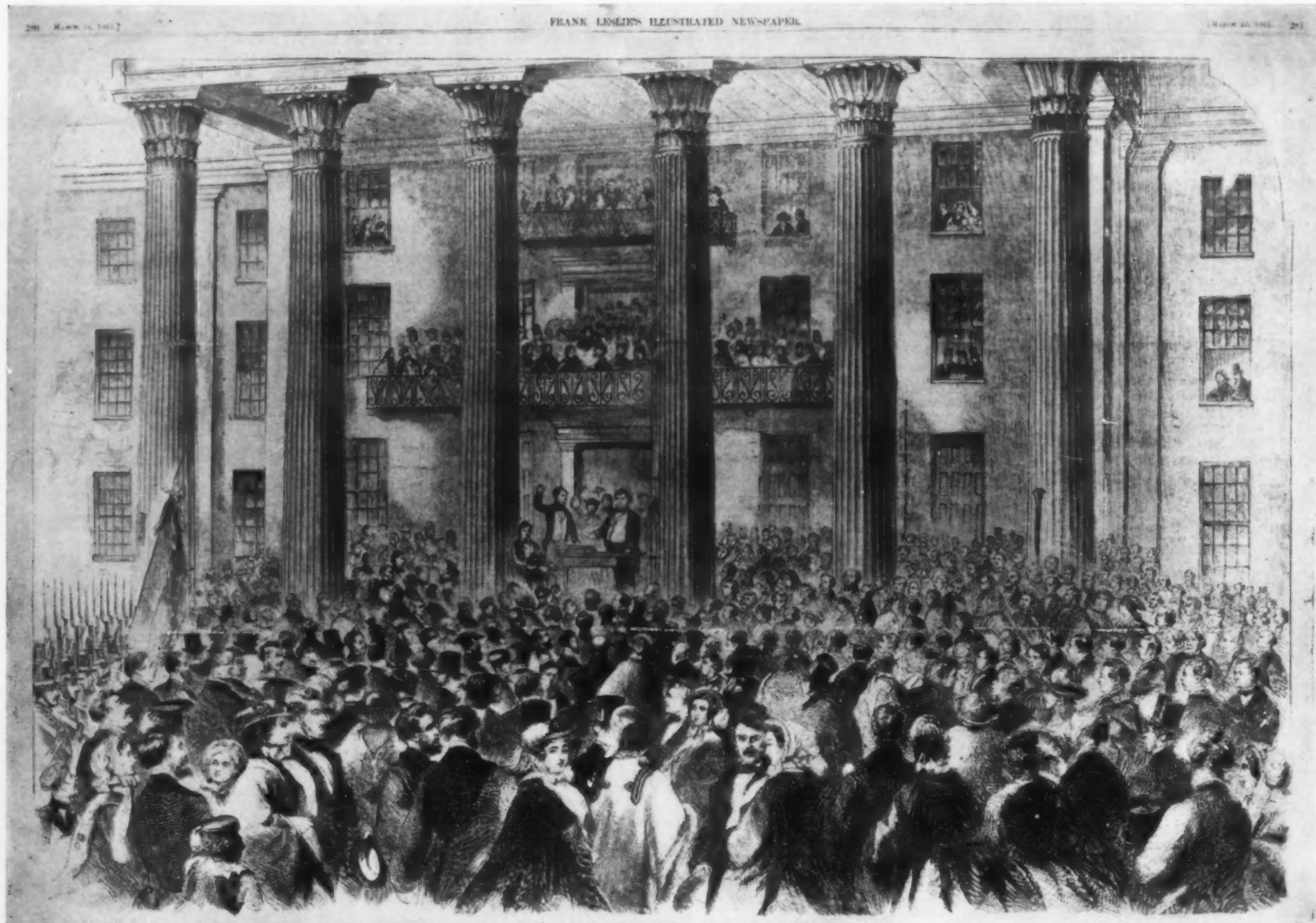
The Charming Billiard Girl—in six pretty poses illustrating difficult shots at billiards and pool. No Charge for Booklet showing these pictures in miniature.

Beautiful photographs of the same subjects—size 7 x 12—30c each, \$1.50 for set of six. Your money back on any one or all of them if you ask for it.

WILLIAM A. SPINKS & COMPANY
364 W. Erie Street, Chicago
Manufacturers of Spinks' Self Sticker Cue Tips and of Spinks' Billiard Chalk—for 16 years the chalk of cue experts

To be had of all Dealers

The Birth of the Confederacy and Fifty Years Afterward



INAUGURATION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., FEBRUARY 18, 1861.

Scene on the steps of the capitol, when the first and only President of the Confederacy took the oath of office. A photograph of rare historic value reproduced from Leslie's Weekly of March 23, 1861.



COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INAUGURATION AT THE SAME SPOT.

Governor O'Neal of Alabama standing where Jefferson Davis stood and addressing the sons and daughters of the men who fought for the South. These exercises were held February 18, 1911. The draped portrait is that of Davis. Note the exact correspondence of detail in the two pictures, in itself no small tribute to Leslie's Weekly as the pictorial historian of the United States.

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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

"In God We Trust."



CXII.

Thursday, March 9, 1911

No. 2896

Who Gains by It?

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has decided against the railroads in the application of the latter for permission to slightly increase their freight rates. When the wage-earners of the railroads demanded higher wages because of the increased cost of living, the railroads demurred, on the ground that they could not afford it. Pressure was brought from Washington to compel the railroads to grant the increase. They did so. On account of these higher wage schedules, the railroads of the United States have increased their expenses from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 annually. The increase in freight rates they desired to make and which the Interstate Commerce Commission says they must not make would have amounted to \$27,000,000 a year. Was it fair for the authorities at Washington to put pressure on the railroads to compel them to pay the increase in wages and for the Interstate Commerce Commission to refuse to permit the railroads to meet the increased cost of wages and material by adding \$27,000,000 a year to their freight charges?

One thing is settled by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission and that is that there will be no further increases of wages. We are not surprised to read that President Lee, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, characterizes the decision of the commission as unjust, because, as he says, the employees will be the ones to lose through it, for they will expect to undergo a decrease in wages. On the same line, President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, expresses the fear that the rate decision "is too sweeping." He makes this important point, which the wage-earners of the country should not overlook, that if a commission at Washington has a right to say that the railroads should not increase their freight rates, the time will come when some commission will have "a similar right to prevent the workingmen of the country from demanding increased pay."

That these observations are just is shown by the prompt action the railroads have already taken to reduce their working force in some departments and to rescind orders for improvements and equipments. Few realize how much of prosperity depends upon the railroads. They are enormous consumers not only of skilled and unskilled labor, but also of iron and steel products, of copper, leather, lumber, paints, oils and an innumerable list of other materials made in our factories. We regard the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, therefore, as both untimely and unjust. Its only redeeming qualification is found in the statement that the railroads may have another chance, later on, to make their application if they find themselves unable to meet expenses under existing conditions.

If the employees of the railroads, numbering as they do millions of stalwart workers, will take this matter into their own hands and if the employees in all the factories engaged in the manufacturing of railway supplies will unite in the movement, the pressure they will bring to bear upon those who are standing in the way of general prosperity will be irresistible.



Southern Progress and Possibilities.

AT ATLANTA, on March 8th, 9th and 10th, will take place the third annual meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress. As announced by the executive committee which has the affair in charge, the objects of the congress are to show the South's physical recovery since the Civil War, its importance as part of the nation, its possibilities in the immediate future and the part which it will be likely to take in the development of the nation. Among the distinguished men who will talk at the congress are George Westinghouse, George W. Perkins, Governor Woodrow Wilson, Secretary of War Dickinson, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft. Mr. Taft's subject is "A Greater Nation through a Greater South." The congress will attract national attention. The place in which it is to be held will itself afford a striking illustration of the physical progress of the South in the past three or four decades.

Atlanta, which had only 10,000 people in 1865, had 155,000 in 1910 and increased seventy-two per cent. in that decade. It is one of the most beautiful and modern towns in the country. War hit it hard, but the recovery came quickly and it is now as enterprising a city as the country has. In this progress its whole section has participated. Georgia is no longer the Empire State of the South, for Texas has

snatched that honor for its region; but as Georgia increased eighteen per cent. in population in the decade ending with 1910, its expansion has been at a creditable pace.

Mr. Taft will have an interesting theme for his talk at Atlanta. The greater South will be an important part of the greater nation. The South has a wealth of natural resources such as was never dreamed of a few decades ago. Its physical attractions are beginning to be realized all over the country and throughout the world. Immigration from the North has been moving southward for several years. Europe's immigrants are beginning to turn in that direction now. The current of agriculturists who have been crossing our borders from the Northwest into Canada in the past ten years is now being deflected toward the South. There fortune waits well-directed industry. The South has more wealth in 1911 than the entire country had in 1865 and the era of its real expansion is only just beginning.



Upsetting Gov. Hughes's Policies.

WE DOUBT if any one questions the good intentions of Governor Dix. He had had no experience in public life before his election. He was not a profound student of politics, for his inclinations were all toward business matters. He received his impressions of public men, accordingly, from observations of the press, and of course, being a Democrat, from the Democratic press, which is bound to berate the opposition, whether right or wrong. He found that the expenses of the State government had been constantly increasing and that much had been made of this increase in the attacks on Governor Hughes.

Governor Dix is a successful business man and his first thought naturally was that by the application of business methods to the State government he could reduce its expenses materially. In theory this was all right. It was the view taken by one who had not thoroughly investigated conditions and realized, as Governor Hughes had, that the constant increase in the expenses of the commonwealth was justified and defensible by reason of the continued increase in the cost of educational institutions, the care of the insane, the building of good roads, improvement in prison accommodations, the conservation of the State's forest lands and water powers and many other purposes.

Governor Dix conceived the idea—or some astute Democratic spoilsman did for him—that the commissions which have been organized from time to time to help solve the pressing and serious problems of the State might be abolished economically and their duties intrusted to elected State officers. He proposed with one sweep to wipe out the highway commission, the State water supply commission, the board of consulting engineers and other bodies, most of the duties of which, curiously enough, had formerly been performed by elected State officers. A little research would have disclosed to Governor Dix that his premises were wrong and his conclusions unjustified. He would have found that the policies that Governor Hughes had followed so persistently and consistently during his four years of service were approved by the people, regardless of party and to an extraordinary degree.

The State has never had a more popular administration than that of Governor Hughes. This accounts for the outbursts of resentment which followed Governor Dix's suggestion that the highway commission be abolished and that the policies of Governor Hughes be upset in every direction. The people are not yet prepared to undo the work done under the Hughes administration nor will they believe that Governor Hughes countenanced either extravagance or dishonesty. They know the contrary. They know also, as Governor Hughes knew, that when the duties now performed by the State commissions were intrusted to elected State officers they were only half attended to, were saturated with graft and were the plaything of the spoilsmen. The State officers themselves, who were charged with carrying out the provisions of the river improvement act—to cite a single instance—were glad to acknowledge their inability to attend to the additional responsibilities placed upon them and to be relieved of these duties, which were then placed upon the State water supply commission. Hughes tried to put all these great questions of internal improvement, involving large expenditures, above the low plane of graft and politics.

Governor Dix is entitled to his opinion. No doubt he holds it honestly. As a Democrat he probably be-

lieves, as Governor Hill always did, that the administration of the State's affairs should be intrusted to those of his own political faith. He is under tremendous pressure, as every Governor is, from the office-seekers of his party. The ablest and the best of our Governors have found it almost impossible to resist this pressure. But if Governor Dix merely desires control of the State commissions by his party, let him follow the suggestion of the *New York Times* and have a law enacted by which he shall have the appointment of all the commissioners, with power of removal at any time. The commissioners would then be of the Governor's own choosing and would perform their duties under his direction. His plans for curtailing expenses might have a proper trial under his direct supervision.

With the Legislature Democratic in both branches, a Democratic Governor could very easily secure the enactment of such a law. We doubt if any Republican would object to his taking the responsibility for a Democratic administration. This would be infinitely better than to wipe out the commissions, which, in accordance with a carefully thought out plan of Governor Hughes and his predecessors, have been doing constructive work for which they have received well-merited praise. In place of these commissions, with terms of office varying so that they are continuous bodies, working out a careful plan, Governor Dix would have their duties intrusted to State officers who must be elected every two years, with all that that implies of doubt, uncertainty and inefficiency. It was to escape this intolerable condition of affairs that the State commissions were created. Governor Dix is proposing a step backward.

We agree with the sensible conclusion of that conservative and friendly adviser of Governor Dix, the *Troy Times*, that he "better go slow."



The Plain Truth.

IF THE people of this country can only get over their hysteria, everything will be all right. Here we have all been supposing that the anti-trust laws were intended to kill off the powerful combinations, but at a coal operators' convention in Chicago recently the presiding officers aid the law against combinations "operates to cause the very conditions it was intended to prevent" and is forcing small operators to the wall, while the big companies are getting all the business. As a result, many coal mines in Illinois and Indiana are closed or working half time, while coal is selling below actual cost of production and the trade is demoralized. A committee was appointed to prepare an amendment to the anti-trust laws to allow the operators to combine to maintain steady and uniform prices, just as workingmen in various lines of trade combine to form unions for the same purpose and just as the grain growers of the West and Northwest have organized to control prices and output. When the people come to understand that it is always better to have stability in prices and wages rather than cut-throat competition, they will feel like ducking the demagogues who are responsible for much of the crude and harmful legislation aimed against the railways and the industries of the country.

THE Gideons, a religious organization of traveling men, never did a finer thing than when they placed six thousand Bibles in the rooms of Chicago hotels. Within a month W. E. Henderson, national secretary of the Gideons, has received hundreds of letters, many of them pathetic, telling of reformations brought about through finding the good old Book in their rooms. Managers of the leading hotels testify also that hundreds of their guests have spoken to them in praise of the innovation. A letter received by Secretary Henderson from a little boy, ten years old, deserves to be printed in full. He says: "I want to tell you that I thank you for sending the Bible to our hotel. I am only ten years old and my mamma died last year. She used to read me stories out of the Bible, but since she died my papa has not read me any at all. But when he found a Bible in our hotel when we came here, he saw it and thought of my dead mamma. He began to have tears in his eyes and then he read me a story like my mamma used to do. My papa is much nearer to me since he reads to me from your Book and I am glad you sent it." It is the unexpected suggestion that often has the most effect. In time of trouble the religious and even the irreligious can find no greater consolation than will be found in the pages of the Bible. If helpful in a time of trouble, it will be found good for every other time. What better habit could be formed than a daily reading of a chapter or even a verse?

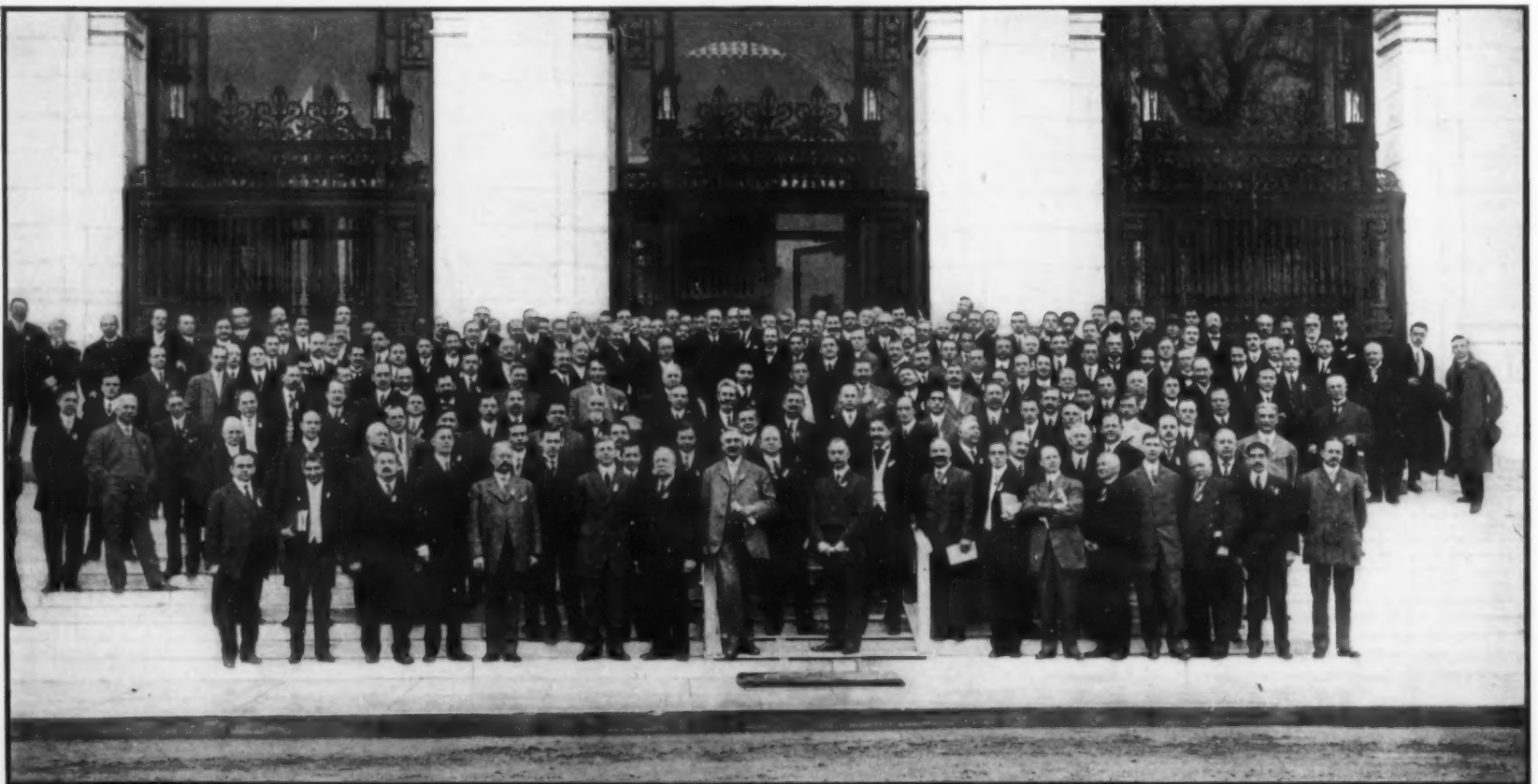
The Camera's Story of To-day



NEW ORLEANS' TRIBUTE TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Unveiling a monument on Washington's birthday to the first President of the Confederacy.



ARCHBISHOP RYAN LYING IN STATE.
Remains of the prominent Catholic prelate before the great altar in the Cathedral at Philadelphia.



DELEGATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.
Among the prominent speakers to address the conference were President Taft, Secretary of State Knox, Senator Root, Speaker-to-be Champ Clark and President J. A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation.



THE ROOSEVELT DAM IN ARIZONA.
The irrigation works of which this dam in the Salt River Valley is a part supply a larger area than any other single irrigation system in the United States. Former President Roosevelt is formally to open this dam on his forthcoming Southwestern trip.



DAMMING THE "FATHER OF WATERS."
For the first time in its history the Mississippi is to be dammed, work now being in progress on a \$20,000,000 mile-long concrete structure at Keokuk, Ia. Photograph shows beginning of work on the Iowa shore.

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EDITOR'S M

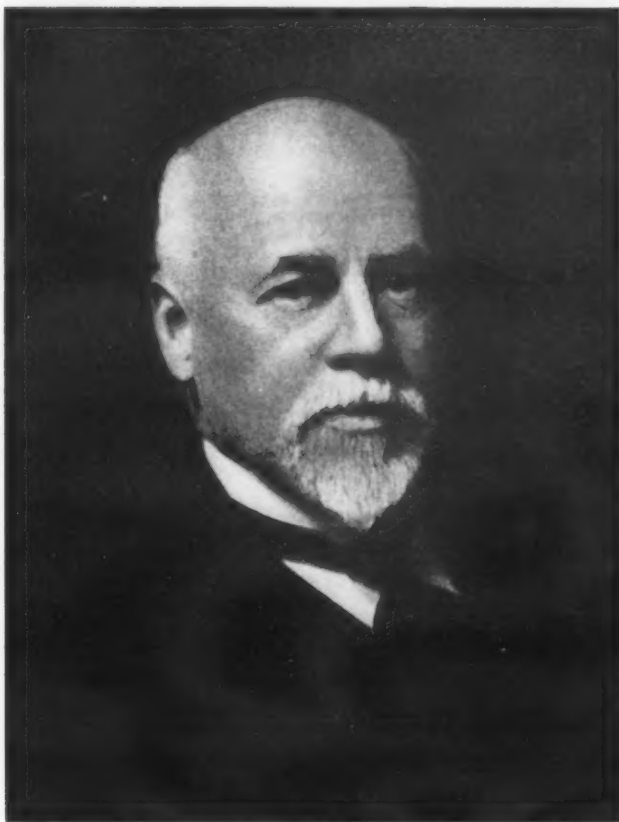
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DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH,

Is Animal Experimentation Cruel?

A Powerful Defense of Vivisection

By DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH, President of the American Medical Association

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Dr. William H. Welch is one of the first of the great pathologists publicly to defend vivisection. He is president of the board of directors of Rockefeller Institute and Professor of Pathology in Johns Hopkins University.

ALTHOUGH the agitation against animal experimentation has been going on for a half century and became active in this country at an earlier date than in England, comparatively little effort has been made until within the last few years by physicians and men of science to enlighten the general public upon the utility of such experimentation and the conditions of its practice and upon the objections to such prohibitory or restrictive legislation as the anti-vivisectionists have attempted to secure. In the meantime the field has been left open for a vigorous anti-vivisectionist propaganda, which, springing from a noble sentiment, is, I believe, among movements designed to influence public opinion, unrivaled for misrepresentation, disingenuousness, credulity and misdirected sentimentality.

It speaks well for both the intelligence and the moral sense of our people that, under such circumstances, this propaganda has made, upon the whole, so little headway in this country, that so few influential newspapers have espoused the anti-vivisectionist cause and that our Federal and State legislators have hitherto been convinced of the evils of legislation which would deprive medicine of its most powerful lever of advancement or would seriously restrict its use.

Among the various considerations determining one's attitude toward the question of experimentation upon animals, there is none more important than that of the utility of this method of research. Even the leaders in the anti-vivisectionist agitation are beginning to realize that they are engaged in a perfectly hopeless undertaking in their efforts to convince the public that animal experimentation has been and can be of little or no value to human welfare. I have sometimes wondered at the mental attitude of professed humanitarians who are so eager to collect all testimony, even the most obscure, trivial and discredited, which may make the public believe that some new remedy or improved method of treatment, such as antitoxin or antiseptic surgery, accepted by the medical profession, is of no value whatever.

No science, and the medical and biological least of all, can advance far by mere observation of natural or vital phenomena unaided by experiment. In no field of inquiry has the combination of these methods of research during the last sixty years yielded results of greater benefit to mankind than in that of medicine. Man's power to prevent the accidental infection of wounds, to control the spread of great pestilences, such as Asiatic cholera, yellow fever and the plague, to exterminate malaria, to reduce the fatality of diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis to one-third or one-quarter of the former rate, to prevent rabies, to undertake a successful crusade against tuberculosis, the greatest scourge of mankind, has been gained almost wholly through knowledge attained, and only to be attained, by means of experiments upon animals. Such enumerations of a few of the practical applications of scientific discovery, although quite sufficient to justify the use of animals for experimentation,

give a most inadequate idea of the debt of medicine to experimental research. The best part of our knowledge of the normal functions of the body, of the circulation, of respiration, of digestion, of the secretions, has been secured by this method. Even physicians, who, like most men, rarely acquaint themselves with the sources of their knowledge, realize but little how helpless they would be in the interpretation of symptoms and the application of methods of diagnosis and of treatment if they were deprived of the physiological knowledge gained by the experimental method. But great as have been the achievements of experimental medicine, they have led us only over the threshold of the domain awaiting exploration, with the promise of greater triumphs to come.

It is impossible to suppose that the men and women who oppose animal experimentation can have any realization of the diminution in human suffering and disease which has come from this source. If they had, could even the most tender-hearted fail to see on which side of this question is the cause of mercy and humanity? I have used harsh terms in characterizing the anti-vivisectionist propaganda, and I do so reluctantly, for excellent men and women have been misled

Animal experimentation as practiced to-day is not cruel, for cruelty is the wanton infliction of needless suffering, and in no use of animals for the benefit of man is equal solicitude exercised to avoid the infliction of unnecessary pain. Anesthetics are used whenever the conditions of the experiment permit, and this is in the vast majority of all painful, vivisectional experiments. Operations upon an anesthetized animal which is killed before recovering consciousness involve no more suffering than if the animal were first killed and then dissected. The great majority of physiological experiments, which are the special abhorrence of anti-vivisectionists, are of this character. Over ninety per cent. of the experiments upon animals are not vivisections at all.

Most of the instances of alleged abuse of animal experimentation within recent years in this country, cited in anti-vivisectionist writings, are not abuses at all; but I do not deny that unjustifiable and cruel experiments have been made. These, however, are to-day most exceptional in this country, and they do not justify the enactment of such statutes as those for which the anti-vivisectionists are clamoring, which would do far more harm than by any possibility good, by hampering useful and proper experimentation.

Unquestionably the practice of animal experimentation should be in proper hands; such experiments should never be done without a serious purpose and with every precaution to avoid unnecessary suffering. These are the conditions of such experimentation to-day in this country and they are sufficiently safeguarded by the high character and humane sentiments of the medical profession and of scientific investigators, by the general laws relating to the prevention of cruelty and by the provision in many of the laws that experiments upon animals shall be made only under the auspices of incorporated universities, medical colleges and scientific and health laboratories.

The fundamental objection to the various legislative proposals to regulate animal experimentation by a system of licenses, of inspections, of specifications as to the purposes and conduct of the experiments is that the enactment of such statutes would take the control of a matter of the highest importance to human welfare and one requiring special knowledge and training and skill out of the hands of the experts who possess these qualifications and would place it in charge of those who have not the requisite technical knowledge and experience. Not those who know, but those who do not know would be given a discretion which might prove disastrous to the future of scientific medicine. This is a monstrously wrong principle to embody in legislation. Science has waged a long warfare through the centuries for freedom of investigation. The last of its battles is being waged to-day for freedom of experimental research in medicine. While I do not doubt the issue of this battle, I conceive it to be the duty of the public and of the press to support the cause of freedom in this contest, which is likewise that of true humanity.

The Star-Dust Man.

YOU all have heard of the Sand-man
Who comes at the fall of night,
And makes the little folks sleepy,
And closes their eyes so bright,
And the terrible Yama-yama
Man with his coat of tan,
And the Man in the Moon, but listen!
I am the Star-dust Man.

I fly in the silent spaces
Between the clouds and the stars,
My plane has bathed its pinions
In the blood-red light of Mars.
I bridge the gulf of the ages,
The East and the West I span,
I ride aloft with the planets,
I am the Star-dust Man.

MINNA IRVING.

into supporting it; but I believe that such terms accurately describe most of the books and leaflets and tracts spread broadcast by anti-vivisection societies, as well as their exhibits. These give utterly false impressions of the nature of animal experimentation and of the conditions surrounding it. The laboratories are pictured as dens of torture, the experimenters as brutes and the animals as suffering unspeakable agonies while being dissected alive.

Should We Distrust Our Captains of Industry?

How a Peculiar Social Condition Which Has Developed in This Country in the Last Quarter of a Century Seems to Exist in No Other Civilized Nation

By PAUL D. CRAVATH, a Distinguished Member of the New York Bar



PAUL D. CRAVATH.

Who says: "As business is organized to-day, the problem of the great corporations is the problem of the industries of the country."

THE GREAT economic problem—I would rather call it the great human problem—which confronts this country to-day is the solution of the fierce conflict now in progress between the people and the government on the one hand and the great corporations on the other hand. As business is organized to-day, the problem of the great corporations is the problem of the industries of the country.

With the sentiment of the country in a great measure divided between views which are as wide apart as the poles, the necessity for temperate and thorough discussion is apparent. There are unfortunately certain difficulties, which have impeded honest and effective discussion, which must be removed before the problem of the corporations can be satisfactorily solved. One difficulty is found in a peculiar social condition which has developed in this country in the last quarter of a century and which seems to exist in no other fully civilized nation. I refer to the deliberate exclusion of the great leaders of finance and industry from any recognized part in the government of this country. This was not the case in this country fifty or even twenty-five years ago. It is not the case to-day in any of the nations of Europe. Take England, for example, where, notwithstanding the present tendencies in the direction of socialism, the government, whatever party be in power, is sure to be in close touch with, and to a large extent guided by, these men who, through their inherited or acquired wealth, represent the industrial and financial strength of the nation.

In this country, how radically different are the relations between the government and the rich and successful men in business and finance! We all remember the discussion a few years ago regarding an interview between Mr. Harriman and the President, as to whether the interview was sought by the President or by Mr. Harriman, as though either should have had any hesitation in frankly consulting the other upon the governmental problems affecting the industrial development of the country. Lawyers who are candidates for public office are instinctively moved to defend themselves against the charge of having been counsel for corporations, and in the choice of judges the primary inquiry in the public mind seems to be not of the candidate's learning and eminence at the bar, but what corporations were his clients. If a corporation lawyer finds himself in public office, his first instinct is aggressively to demonstrate by the manner of conducting his office that he has forgotten his former associations. I do not say this by way of criticism, because it is the same human instinct which often causes the radical in office to become conservative.

In England, Germany or France, men like Mr. Morgan and Mr. Schiff, Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Hill would not only be welcomed into the councils of the government, but would be almost forced by the mere

fact of their wealth and success and their prominence in the business world to take their share of public responsibility. With us these men, so far as public matters are concerned, are relegated to the domain of unofficial activity, and if their advice is sought by the government, it is usually with caution, if not apology.

There can be no doubt of the popular belief—more or less well grounded, I am sorry to say—that until comparatively recently many of the great financial interests, through contributions to political parties and political leaders and other influences of money, have wielded too potent an influence in the government of the nation and the States, particularly in the legislative branch. This belief is doubtless one of the principal causes of the popular distrust of the rich men and the great corporations. It has also led to that alarming breakdown in popular confidence in the legislative branch of the government, which is at once one of the most interesting and most alarming political phenomena of our day. Turn in whatever direction you will—to the Federal government at Washington, to the government of the States, or to the government of the great cities—you will find a singularly keen popular distrust of the legislative bodies elected by the people and a widespread assumption that the machinery afforded by our system of government for the election of legislative bodies does not afford protection to the people against the corporations and the rich men—that is, against the power of money in its various forms. As a result of this distrust, there is the impulsive turning of the people to individual leaders, to protect them against their own legislative bodies.

We have no parallel in this country to the English system of defining a great issue and, after a full discussion, submitting it to the people of the country for final decision at a general election and then calmly abiding by the result. We have recently had a momentous election in this country, which has changed the political complexion of the lower house of Congress and of many State Legislatures. But we are not agreed as to the causes of this political revolution. One man will tell you that it is the tariff, another that it is the high cost of living, another that it is a rebuke to Colonel Roosevelt and his radical policies and still another that it is a rebuke to President Taft and his conservative policies. The leaders of the victorious Democratic party seem to be hesitating whether they shall declare their party to be the party of radicalism or the party of conservatism.

These two peculiarities in the political conditions of our country to which I have alluded—viz., the almost complete exclusion of our leaders of industry and finance from participation in the affairs of government and the popular distrust of legislative bodies and of the results of popular elections—enormously increase the difficulty of solving the complex problem of satisfactorily working out the relations between the government and the great corporations and accentuate the importance of avoiding action impelled by prejudice and passion and of insisting upon a fair discussion and a calm deliberation of both sides of the question. It can hardly be claimed that the question has had a fair discussion. The side of the corporations has not been fully presented to the people. For every line of defense there is a page of attack. Many corporations shrink from proclaiming their virtues, lest they call attention to their faults. Governor Black stated the case very well when, in addressing the bankers of New York at their recent annual dinner, he said:

The old maxim is so wise, resist the beginnings. . . . In this regard it seems to me such men as you fall short. You believe, but you do not speak. No matter how serious the charge, you seldom explain or defend and the human mind is so prone to believe an accusation that it seldom waits for proof.

The record of many combinations presents much to arouse the anger both of the thoughtful and the thoughtless. Combination, like most great economic forces, has been relentless and the path of its progress is strewn with shattered hopes and wrecked ambitions. The tens of thousands of small manufacturers and merchants who have been forced to give up their independence, to become the servants of corporations or clerks in the department stores, are not comforted by the only half recognized truth that they are the victims of the inevitable operation of economic forces for which the men who profit by them are no more responsible than for the laws of nature. In the headlong rush for wealth which has been in progress in this country for half a century, there has been little mercy and much injustice. Among the newly rich there has often been shameless arrogance and blind disregard of the feelings and interests of others. The

evil effects of corruption in politics and of the use of money in influencing legislation have been appalling. The awakening of the public conscience, which began a few years ago, was sadly needed.

I hold the unorthodox view that President Roosevelt was in reality a conservative force put forward by Providence at the most critical period of the nation's history since the Civil War; that his conspicuous qualities, which we in Wall Street are apt to denounce as faults, were really virtues and gave him his peculiar hold on popular confidence and enabled him to stay the anger of an aroused people and keep the government in conservative hands until anger and passion should yield to common sense and calm judgment. I believe that it will be the verdict of history that President Roosevelt and his policies saved us from men and policies which would have plunged the nation into economic revolution and lasting commercial disaster. On the other hand, I hope I am right in my belief that, in the recent political campaign, his habits of radicalism carried him too far and that the result of the late elections means that the people of the country are prepared for greater sobriety in discussion and greater deliberation in action than would result from following the new standard which he has raised.

In this day of infinite multiplication of periodical literature, most of us have lost the habit of careful reading and, except upon a few subjects that especially interest us, we are apt to form our opinions from the headlines. In a public discussion with my enemy, I will give him the editorials and even the news columns if he will give me the headlines, provided the subject of our debate be not one of those rare subjects upon which public attention is riveted for that serious discussion which usually can be given to but one subject at a time. Almost all the headlines which relate to our subject are on the side of criticism and attack. The side of the corporations, the side of the great industries has not yet been presented in such a way as to attract the average reader, except in a few aspects, as, for instance, those presented in the recent rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Take the newspaper accounts of the arguments before the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. I have no doubt the news columns, which few, except lawyers, read with care, present with some degree of fairness and impartiality the arguments of both sides; but the newspaper headlines, with a few exceptions, give but one side and the sentiment of the country regarding those cases is very largely shaped by those headlines. To further illustrate my point, let me give you a few specific examples of the kind of discussion I have been describing and of the error to which it leads.

The packing industry is one of the great industries of the country and perhaps more directly affects our material welfare than any other. The kind of public discussion to which they are now being subjected furnishes the best imaginable illustration of my point. Suffering keenly from the high cost of living and more particularly from the high cost of meat, we naturally look for victims for our displeasure. The victims whom we have chosen are the great packers and for the past few years they have been subject to a degree of vilification and abuse rarely paralleled in civilized countries. The Federal government and the State governments have vied with one another in prosecuting them. Indictment after indictment has been found against one or another of them by Federal grand juries and State grand juries and every indictment is heralded as though it were a just conviction for a proven offense.

There is very little doubt in the popular mind that the packers are primarily to blame for the high cost of living and that they are piling up millions upon millions of illegitimate profits wrested from a suffering and oppressed people. They are denounced alike by juries and judges. If prices go up, they are accused of oppression; if prices go down, they are accused of deliberately putting them down to injure the farmers or to deceive the people. If they buy packing houses in the Argentine, they are denounced for extending their baleful monopoly to South America. If they buy Smithfield Market, in London, it is announced that their blight has fallen upon the unfortunate people of England. Is there any other civilized country in the world in which the leaders of a great industry would be denounced for carrying the nation's commerce into other continents?

We read daily in the headlines of the indictments of the packers; but how many of us know that, simultaneously with or just before the institution of prosecutions by the Department of Justice, another

(Continued on page 268.)

Curiosities from Many Lands



HE PAINTS WITH HIS FEET.
Artist Honan, of Paris, at work holding the brush with his left foot and the palette with the right.



AN ITALIAN MUNICIPAL PAWN SHOP.
Some of the interesting types of customers at a Milan institution.



BEHIND THE SCENES AT A CHINESE THEATER.
A curious group in the dressing room at an Oriental playhouse in London.



FEMININE VANITY AT THE FOOT OF SINAI.
Bedouin women decorated with coins and beads.



A NATIVE DANCE IN THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.
One of the most interesting attractions of those distant South Sea regions.



DANCING ON STILTS TO ORGAN MUSIC.
A performance in the streets of Paris profitable to the performers.

His Chance

By ALLAN UPDEGRAFF

"GOOD-MORNING, Matty. You're looking fit this morning."

"Good-morning, Commissioner. Thank you, sir. It's a pretty fit sort of a morning, sir."

The Commissioner, with his hat and his cigar at equally cocky angles, passed on into his private office. Matty, his doorkeeper, otherwise Sergeant Matthew Reilly, N. Y. P. D., doubtfully followed as far as the entrance.

"I beg your pardon, Commissioner." The voice seemed unnaturally small to come from Matty's six feet two of blue-clad length. "Might I speak to you a moment, Commissioner?"

"Kindly make it," returned the official, patting his iron-gray pompadour into perfect neatness, "as brief as possible, Matty."

"Yes, sir. It's about my job, sir. Of course I'm proud to be chosen to be your doorkeeper, sir; but I'm anxious to get into the detective branch, and I think I'd have a better chance to show what I'm good for if I was put back at station work, sir."

The Commissioner, who had already begun to delve into his morning's correspondence, shook out a letter with crackling impatience. "Nonsense! You're young and you're going on fast—a sergeant already! What do you want?"

"But I think I'd do better in the detective branch, sir," protested Matty. "I think I may say I've got the instinct, you know—the instinct—"

"That'll do. If you have, you'll get your chance. In the meantime, just remember that you've got an important job to attend to, will you?"

"Yes, sir," said Matty, and turned away.

"Just a minute. I'm expecting the Chief of Police-elect of Walltown, Kan., in to see me this morning. When he comes, you can send him right in."

"Yes, sir," repeated Matty, and returned to his desk in the outer office. Because, beneath his deferential exterior, he was a bit sore at the Commissioner, he glowered at Billy Tritt. Billy Tritt had been assistant to the Commissioner's doorkeeper time out of mind and had thereby become accustomed to being the final butt for any trouble that arose in the office. He was as corpulent and comfortable a cop as ever polished a chair seat—altogether a fitting bumper for trouble.

"Too bad, sir," said Billy Tritt.

"Shut up!" said Matty.

The silence that followed was broken, some five minutes later, by the entrance of a bewhiskered, mild-eyed gentleman, who wanted to know if that was Commissioner Briggam's office.

"It is," said Matty, rising and standing at attention.

The stranger pushed a wide-brimmed Western hat back from his forehead and stared deliberately around the place.

"Is that him?" he asked, nodding at Billy Tritt.

"No," said Matty, with scorn that he could not conceal. "The Commissioner is in his private office. Seeing that you're the new Chief of Police of Walltown, you can go right in."

"Wal—ye're pretty bright!" gasped the stranger.

"How'd you know that, anyway?"

"Step this way, please," said Matty, without deigning to answer. He steered the man to the door of the inner office.

"The Chief of Police-elect of Walltown, Kan.," he announced, and took his stand, at attention, just inside the doorway, as it was his duty to do whenever the Commissioner conferred with strangers.

With condescending friendliness, the Commissioner welcomed his visitor and provided him with a seat and a cigar. "I received a letter from my old friend, Judge Bolt, about you," he told him. "I am doubly glad to welcome you to our city, both as a friend of my good friend, the Judge, and for your own sake, as one high up in the profession we both follow. Now, just how can I be of service to you?"

"Well, it's this way." The new Chief of Police fingered his cigar and looked at the ceiling. "You see, bein' as I was goin' to be in New York for a few days, anyway, I thought maybe you could give me a few pointers, you understand. This here police business is new to me; I used to run a laundry. Specially I wanted to sorter git a line on the tricks o' these here confidence men—green-goods men and sich, you know. I ain't had no particular experience with them and they're gittin' purty thick out our way—and purty slick, too, though nowheres so slick as here in New York, I s'pose."

"I presume they are pretty smooth," admitted the Commissioner generously, "wherever they are. We have quite a little trouble apprehending them, even here."

"You don't say so!" commented the Westerner, with as much surprise as if he had heard of the theft of Brooklyn Bridge. "I supposed, what with your great organization—"

"Well, we manage to keep them scared," admitted the Commissioner. He scribbled something on a card and handed it to his visitor. "There's the name and address of one of our best detectives," he said. "He will give you all the information you desire. If I

weren't so busy this morning I should be glad to take the matter up with you myself."

"This'll do fine. I'm a hundred times obliged to you, Commissioner." The Westerner accepted the card, put it in an inside pocket and hesitatingly arose.

"Well?" said the Commissioner, observing his hesitation. "Is there anything further I can—"

"Durn it!" burst out the Chief-elect of the Walltown police. "I s'pose I got to come out with it!" He cast a distressed glance at the imperturbable Matty and resumed, "You see—I guess I've been doin' a little investigation o' your slick confidence men on my own hook. Last night, just after I'd hit my hotel—the Grand Central, you know—a man gits talkin' with me—a mighty nice sort o' man, too; used to stop in Walltown when he was travelin' for a soap company."

He paused to scratch his head thoughtfully, as if in the grip of a problem he couldn't solve.

"Yes?" said the Commissioner gently. A soft smile was suggested in the corners of his mouth and eyes. "Yes? A nice, friendly man, formerly acquainted in Walltown?"

"Wal, that's what he said. Anyway, after we'd talked a while, he invited me to stop with him up at his apartment—up on a Hundred and Ninth Street it was—while I was in town. I went along—that was last night. Wal, sir, when I got up this morning, him and his wife and my watch and all my money was gone—every red I had! I ain't had any breakfast and I had to walk down here from a Hundred and Ninth Street! By Jinks—"

"Apartment rented furnished, I presume?" put in the Commissioner.

"Eh? Yes, that's what the nigger in the hall told me. Said the people'd just took it."

The Commissioner leaned back and chuckled. "A very common game," he remarked. "I'll loan you twenty and you can telegraph home for more."

"Thanks, pard, thanks!" The Police Chief's face was overspread by a great relief. "But I can't telegraph home; it ud git out and I'd never hear the last of it. Say—you don't know the boys back there! They'd pester me to death! And the papers! Oh, Lord! but it does look like I'd gone and put my foot in it!"

"Well," remarked the Commissioner, fingering a bill-fold he had produced from an inner pocket, "I suppose I can let you have—"

"I don't want to take any o' your money!" interrupted the other reproachfully. "I thought it out while I was walkin' down here. I thought I'd just ask you to indorse one o' my Walltown National Bank checks for me. Got my check book right here." He drew out the book and laid it before the Commissioner. "And here's my bank book, too." He laid the second book beside the first. "You see, I carry a considerable balance. I got the check all made out, too—for a hundred and fifty. That'll last me over and nobody'll ever be wise to how I got took in."

He smiled astutely, ingratiatingly. The Commissioner, considerably amused, but with the slight dubiousness which a long acquaintance with doubtfully indorsed checks aroused in him, affixed his signature. The visitor protested his sorrow at the trouble he was causing and made earnest assurances of his thanks. Matty showed him out. After the door had closed on them, the Commissioner found it necessary to visit a large, dark bottle in a closet, in order properly to celebrate his appreciation of a good joke.

He chuckled over the joke occasionally while he went through his morning's correspondence. He was still chuckling over it, half an hour later, when Matty opened the door and stood at attention.

"The Chief of Police-elect of Walltown, Kan.," he announced.

"Eh?" said the Commissioner. "Back again?"

"No, sir," said Matty. "A new one."

"What the blankety blank—" began the Commissioner. He was famous for his profanity and his beginning indicated fireworks of the first water. But he stopped in the midst of the first outburst. With a face as solemn and blank as a sick hen's, he stared at Sergeant Reilly. Sergeant Reilly met his gaze squarely, awaiting orders.

"Well, why don't you show him in?" burst out the Commissioner. But his violence was a bluff; Sergeant Reilly knew it was a bluff and Commissioner Briggam knew that he knew.

"Yes, sir," said Matty. There was a suspicion of a twinkle in his nearest eye. The Commissioner glared at him helplessly.

The doorkeeper waved his hand and the newest claimant to the chieftainship of Walltown's police force rushed into the room.

He was dressed in a dilapidated, violently checked suit, the trousers of which were rolled up to keep them from overflowing his shoes. The coat, also, especially the sleeves, seemed to have been intended for a lengthier man. A dinky little derby perched on the top of his head and his linen was conspicuous by its absence.

"Police Commissioner Briggam?" he snapped. His eyes were blinking with excitement and his short little grayish beard fairly bristled with rage.

"Yes," admitted the Commissioner, staring.

"I thought I'd walk to Florida before I got here!" He dropped into a chair, oozing disgust and madness. "I had to walk down from a Hundred and Ninth Street! I've been robbed of my last cent—robbed to my very socks and underclothing, sir!"

"Yes, yes," said the Commissioner. "Yes, yes." He had the wild-eyed look of a man whose thoughts are trying to be several places at once. "Matty!" he roared, "have you had payment stopped on that check?"

"No, sir," replied the sergeant. "If you'll permit me—"

"Well, do it, then, you thundering dolt! It's probably too late, anyway—but telephone! Do it! Get out!"

"I don't know where he'll try to cash it, sir," protested Matty, with great calmness. "Besides, sir, if you'll listen—"

"Well, then, get out! Are you going to stand there all day, ogling me as if I were some sort of an escaped lunatic? Get out!"

Imperturbably Matty went out. With the eyes of his subordinate removed from him, the Commissioner became a little calmer and a little more careless of the truth.

"We were very busy with another case," he said, "when you came in. I hope you will excuse me for seeming a trifle excited."

"Sure," said the man from Walltown.

"Now if you'll kindly explain what happened—"

"Sure. I met this chap, last evening, at the hotel—"

"Yes; and he invited you to stop at his apartment. It was one of those apartments rented furnished, and when you awoke this morning you'd been robbed."

"You're wise! Not even a stitch of clothes left me! I wrapped myself in a blanket and tried to explain my trouble to the people next door, but they thought I was crazy. The nigger hallboy let me have this outfit and I've been making a holy show of myself from a Hundred and Ninth Street down here. That'll be about all, except that I haven't had any breakfast."

Commissioner Briggam got out his bill-fold and began to count out bills, but even while he counted them his mind seemed to be elsewhere.

"There's a hundred dollars, sir," he murmured absently. "I am more than sorry that a friend of Judge Bolt's should have been subjected to such treatment. I won't detain you; I realize how much you must be in need of something to eat and some clothes. I'll hope to see you later, sir."

"I'm certainly obliged to you!" The Westerner tucked the money into a side pocket and held out his hand. As the Commissioner took it, Sergeant Reilly appeared in the doorway.

"Beg pardon, sir; but they've got that flim-flam-mer, sir," he announced. "The one—you know, sir."

"What?" The Commissioner snapped the word out as if he were afraid of something. "Not the—the—"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, that's good—magnificent! A successful capture, Chief! You will excuse me for being a trifle excited. I say, Matty—just see that he doesn't talk, will you? Have him brought here; I'll attend to his examination myself. With your help, sergeant, with your help."

"Yes, sir," said Matty. He recognized the bribe and he expected that it would grow with developments. If Commissioner Briggam didn't want it known that he had been flim-flammed in his own office—why, Matthew Reilly would have to be a sergeant of detectives. Sergeant Reilly had suddenly become the master of the situation. He made bold to grin a little.

"I'll bid you good-day, Chief," continued the Commissioner nervously. "I'm very busy this morning."

"Just a moment, sir," said Sergeant Reilly, interposing his person between the Chief and the door. "Commissioner, if you'll excuse me, I ought to give you some information before you allow this man to git out. I don't like the look of his whiskers."

"Eh? What the— What do you mean, sergeant?"

"I had Billy Tritt shadow the other feller, because I didn't like the look of his whiskers," explained Matty. "I didn't like the set of them whiskers a-tall, nor I didn't like his manner. Eyelids drooping, you know—mouth too tight."

"Very astute!" The Commissioner's tone was as patronizing as his shaken condition permitted. "But in the case of this man—"

"And this feller's got spinach just like the other. Wouldn't wonder if both bunches was bought in the same store. Just lemme feel those whiskers, will you, Chief?"

He started forward; but the Chief, clapping a hand over his threatened beard, retreated and sat down in the chair he had just left.

"You needn't mind," he said. "I know when the jig's up."

(Continued on page 274.)

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People Talked About

COUNT ALBERT APPONYI, the Hungarian statesman, who came to America to further the cause of international peace by lecturing in New York and other large cities, is the most democratic of monarchists. Although he is a count, he always signs his name as plain Albert Apponyi, and his daughters are not allowed to use the title countess,



COUNT ALBERT APPONYI.
The distinguished Hungarian advocate of international peace.

but are known simply as "Miss Mary" and "Miss Julia." Although he has achieved the greatest distinction in his native country, he has consistently refused to accept a single decoration or order. He rarely uses a carriage or an automobile, but when the distance is too great to walk he avails himself of the plebeian street car. His children attend the regular public schools and their religious education, upon which he places great stress, is in charge of a priest. He is an enthusiastic admirer of America and says he expects the United States to take a leading part in furthering the cause which he has so much at heart. He was fifty-one years old when he married and his wife, the daughter of Count Alexander Mensdorf-Pouilly, is a near relative of the English royal family. Her grandmother was a sister of Queen Victoria's husband, the Prince Consort.

COLONEL EDWARD H. R. GREEN, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, is an enthusiastic amateur florist. He has twenty-seven acres under glass in Texas and claims to be making a thirty-five per cent. profit on his American beauties and carnations.

IN MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, SR., New York has a society woman far different from the idea of that class spread so industriously by the yellow newspapers, with their stories of freak Newport entertainments and lavish expenditures. Mrs. Vanderbilt takes an earnest and practical interest in many good works in the metropolis. Her latest activity has been in connection with the New York Children's Court, where she has concerned herself with the girls who for one reason or another are brought to the bar of juvenile justice. She is sometimes in the courtroom for several hours at a stretch, talking indiscriminately to children, parents and officers of the court, but only to the latter has she been known by name. To the others she has appeared chiefly as a woman with a kindly face, who seemed to know a good deal of what ought to be done in this or



MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT, SR.
The New York society woman who is doing so good a work for neglected girls.

that case, no matter what the difficulties were. Her advice has been received with all the more respect because not infrequently the judge himself has asked her opinion as to the best thing to do. From her first visit she has insisted that she be treated as any other social worker. She is anxious to found an organization similar to the "Big Brothers' Society," and, as it is, she is already doing unaided for the girls the same kind of work which the "Big Brothers' Society" has undertaken for the boys.

TO BE elected a bank president at the age of eighty-one is the unique distinction of Charles R. Dusenberry, who has just been chosen executive head of the Westchester Trust Company, of Yonkers, N. Y. Notwithstanding his age, Mr. Dusenberry is remarkably energetic and may be found at his desk every business day. He has been connected with banks for many years and has filled many public offices in Yonkers.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago John C. Mayo was a struggling school teacher in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. To-day he is the richest man in the Blue Grass State, his fortune being estimated at \$20,000,000. In the last session of the Kentucky Legislature he received several Democratic votes for Senator and he is prominently mentioned for senatorial honors when the Legislature meets again. Mr. Mayo's is the first big fortune to be made out of Kentucky resources alone and the story of his rise to wealth shows what patience, foresight and thrift will accomplish. When Mr. Mayo caught a vision of the great future of his native State a quarter of a century ago, the section in which he lived was so remote from the railroads that it was not thought of by investors. The titles to land in eastern Kentucky were uncertain. In 1792 the Virginia Legislature had given away immense tracts in this region, aggregating millions of acres; but as the land was then a wilderness, no one cared to take possession. Meanwhile occupancy had given to the "squatters" a claim to the property by right of possession, but because of the "Virginia grants" they did not feel certain of the property. Therefore they were quite willing to give options on it at a low figure, and as money was very scarce in the mountains a few dollars would buy a large area. Mr. Mayo put every penny he could possibly spare in these options. In 1901 he organized the Consolidation



JOHN C. MAYO.
Kentucky's richest man, from a photograph taken at one of his mines.

Coal Company, at Baltimore, with some Eastern capitalists and made his first big strike. For the coal lands he brought into the company he received \$250,000 cash and a quarter interest in the company. Within a year he had repeated this feat three times and had made a million dollars. With this money he paid all he owed and bought options on all the land in sight. He soon had scores of coal mines in operation and was worth millions, but his fortune was still uncertain because of the clouded titles. Other companies had awakened to the opportunities in the neglected Kentucky mountains and sought a share in the riches by buying options from those having claims as heirs under the Virginia grant. It was a question whether the courts would uphold those claims or the claims of the "squatters" from whom Mayo bought his options. The Kentucky courts decided that the "squatters" who had occupied the lands and paid the taxes had the title, and on January 3d of this year the Supreme Court of the United States upheld this decision, which meant millions to Mayo.

EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE, the new chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, has a double in the person of Archie M. Stevenson, a well-known lawyer and politician of Denver, Col. The similarity in appearance between the chief justice and Mr. Stevenson has on several occasions proved embarrassing to the former. Justice White explained the situation to Mr. Stevenson when they were introduced in the corridor of a Washington hotel the other day. "I'll appreciate it very much," said the justice to Mr. Stevenson, "if you will notify me hereafter when you arrive in town, as well as let me know when you depart. I want to keep off the streets while you are in Washington. I am tired of people slapping me on the back and saying, 'Hello, Steve! Where the mischief did you come from?'"

CHARLES FLETCHER JOHNSON, the new United States Senator from Maine and the first Democrat to represent that State in the upper house of Congress since 1847, is a self-made man in the best sense of that much-abused designation. His early life was one long, hard, but successful struggle with poverty. He was born in the little town of



CHARLES F. JOHNSON.
The first Democrat to represent Maine in the Senate since 1847.

Winslow, on the Kennebec River, on St. Valentine's Day, 1859. Up to his twelfth year he was educated by his father; then he worked his way through college by teaching school in the winter months, graduating from Bowdoin in 1879. For a while he was a railroad clerk, but again he taught school while reading law, and when he was admitted to the bar it was by the old-fashioned grilling method of law examination in open court. He has served two terms in the Maine Legislature and one as mayor of Waterville, his home city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and prominent in the order in his State.

MISS HANNAH PLOWDEN, of Clarendon, S. C., is the champion girl corn grower of the world. She has raised one hundred and twenty bushels on one acre. Miss Plowden is only fifteen years old.

WHEN a young officer of the United States navy seized or "arrested" an alleged filibuster steamer, the *Hornet*, and then landed marines at Ceiba, Honduras, it was shown to the world in plain and unmistakable terms that the government of the United States is yet able to protect the interests and lives of her citizens residing in foreign countries and that we can leave safely such protection to the discretion of commanding officers of our navy. Commander Archibald H. Davis is a type of the splendid personnel of the United States navy. He is of the kind that accepts his orders and then goes to work and does his duty without asking questions. For almost a year he has been in command of the United States cruiser *Tacoma*, in waters adjacent to the several Central American states, and his duty was to keep a strict lookout that the neutrality-laws of our country were not violated and that our interests were given ample protection from any injury or attack by reason of local revolutions. Under discretionary orders he has acted, first in arresting the *Hornet*, and then landing marines to protect the American consulate and the citizens who were in business in



COMMANDER A. H. DAVIS.
The American naval officer who has distinguished himself in Honduras.

Ceiba. There was no public notice given that such a step was in contemplation—no advance "tips." He acted at the right time without hesitation. Commander Davis is a graduate of Annapolis in the class of 1887 and has seen nearly eighteen years of sea service, rather more than most officers of his age. During the Spanish war he was on the scout cruiser *Harvard* and after that he was on the larger battleships and was latterly executive officer of the *Georgia*. He entered the navy from North Carolina.



PHOTO BY AIDE
MRS. M. A. MORGAN,
SUPERINTENDENT.

How Women Run a Hospital

By FRANCES FREAR

AT HEMPSTEAD, Long Island, the first general hospital in New York established and officered by women will have its formal opening on the tenth of this month. This institution, which is an eloquent testimonial to the progress of women in this country, has been built and equipped through the energy and generosity of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, its president. Although for many years women have been prominently connected with hospital work and women nurses are considered indispensable, there has been a substantial bar to their progress beyond a certain point in the majority of hospitals. Excepting in small institutions devoted largely to maternity cases, where a woman medical student is occasionally admitted to the dignity of interne, she has been obliged to confine her ambitions to the office of head nurse.

At the Hempstead Hospital, which is the first of a chain of similar institutions which Mrs. Belmont proposes to establish, women as well as men doctors will have a chance. It is now under the direction of a woman superintendent and the staff consists of women internes and nurses. In reply to the question of why she interested herself to the extent of financing a hospital out of her private purse, Mrs. Belmont said, "In my twenty or more years' connection with various hospitals, I have been in a position to observe many faults and extravagances. When one sees money that has been donated by charitably inclined persons for the benefit of indigent patients go into the general fund, which leaks not because of dishonesty, but because of carelessness and bad management, it is but natural that plans for better management should form and that a desire to put these plans into practice should follow. The need of an open-door hospital has long been an urgent one. The rule observed in all hospitals, with the exception of the Minturn, a contagious-disease hospital, and one or two of the smaller ones, of barring the family physician and obliging the patient to accept the services of the regular staff always



PHOTO BY WHITE
MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, PRESIDENT.
The establishment of the institution is due to her energy and generosity.

and is under the direction of Mrs. M. A. Morgan, formerly of the General Hospital, in West Virginia, also of Baltimore, Md., is thoroughly up to date in its equipment. There are three floors, the first being given over to the offices and the general ward. The second contains private rooms only, and the third, in addition to the private rooms, a sterilizing and operating room. Feminine influence is manifest throughout the entire establishment. A departure which will be appreciated by those who have undergone operations is the separate room which has been established, adjoining the operation room, in which patients receive anesthetics. This room is light and airy and nothing in it suggests the ordeal through which the patient is about to pass.

Feminine ingenuity is shown in several new wrinkles calculated as time and patience savers. One of these is a cabinet, with hinged, falling doors, designed for storing articles used in the every-day work—bandages, aprons, linens, etc. These in the majority of hospitals are stored in drawers, which must be pulled out before a selection can be made of their contents. Another practical departure from the regulation is the chart table. In other hospitals the chart containing information about the patient is attached to the patient's bed at the head. At Hempstead these charts are hung by the nurses on the chart board in an anteroom, and there they are consulted by the physician upon his entrance.

A rule rigidly maintained by Mrs. Morgan is that no telephone call shall be answered from the hospital by any other than herself or by the physician in charge of the case about which inquiry is made. Mrs. Morgan is justifiably proud of the ambulance service maintained by the institution under her charge. This ambulance was originally a seventy-horsepower French limousine, for which Mrs. Belmont paid \$16,000. Mrs. Belmont found it was too large for her personal use, so she gave it to the hospital. It was thoroughly renovated and at the additional expense of \$1,600 was converted into an ambulance which is the most powerful and the most thoroughly equipped in this country. Dr. L. M. Lubin, one of the very attractive young



PHOTO BY AIDE
EXTERIOR OF HEMPSTEAD HOSPITAL
Mrs. Belmont says this is the first of a chain of similar hospitals which will be established on Long Island.



PHOTO BY AIDE
WHERE A WOMAN'S WIT TELLS.
Practical cabinet built under the direction of Mrs. Morgan for the convenient storing of packing, bandages and surgeons' aprons. In most hospitals such articles are stored in drawers.



PHOTO BY AIDE
ANOTHER DEPARTURE FROM THE REGULATION SYSTEM.
Instead of hanging charts containing information about the patient at the head of the beds, they are arranged systematically on a board in an outer room and are there consulted by the physician before he visits the patient.

seemed to me to be arbitrary and unfair. At the Hempstead Hospital any reputable physician or surgeon, man or woman, will be permitted to enter a patient and to retain charge of the case. I wish particularly," said Mrs. Belmont, "to correct an impression, which has somehow gained ground, that only women doctors will be permitted to practice there. The urgent need of a community hospital has always appealed to me," continued Mrs. Belmont. "In my opinion each community should have its own hospital, just as it has its own church, and it is to this end that I hope to establish a chain of small institutions which after the first expense of building and equipment shall become self-supporting. Although the Hempstead Hospital will not be formally opened until about the tenth of this month, it has for several months been pressed into service and has already demonstrated its ability to maintain itself."

The Hempstead Institution, which has fifty beds



PHOTO BY AIDE
THE \$17,600 AMBULANCE DONATED BY MRS. BELMONT.
Dr. L. M. Lubin, one of the two internes, is seated on the back.

women internes, who alternates with Dr. Clara Resnick in answering ambulance calls, is very proud of the machine, which can make seventy miles an hour, and of the swinging stretcher, which permits the patient to be moved without jar or vibration during transit. Speaking of the women internes, Mrs. Morgan says that during her long hospital experience she has found that "women doctors, and especially internes, are far more satisfactory than men. They are not only more considerate and sympathetic, but they are also more amenable to suggestion than very young men doctors are. There are just about twice as many diseases common to women as there are to men," Mrs. Morgan continued; "consequently there are very few women in the world who have not suffered at one time or another. They are, therefore, better able to understand the suffering of others. It is the same with a person who has known sorrow. If they are

(Continued on page 272.)

Plays of the Week

Laughter-provoking Situations Are Still the Most Valuable Asset of the New York Theatrical Producer

By HARRIET QUIMBY



PHOTOGRAPH, SARONY.
ADELAIDE NOWAK.
In "The Zebra" at the
Garrick Theater.



PHOTOGRAPH, RANGS.
MAUDE GILBERT.
In "I'll Be Hanged If I Do."
Collier's Comedy Theater.



PHOTOGRAPH, WHITE.
MARGARET LAWRENCE.
Leading woman in "Over
Night" at the Hackett Theater.



PHOTOGRAPH, WHITE.
ALICE BRADY.
She is a daughter of manager
William A. Brady. Her first
professional appearance was
made recently at the Herald
Square as "Olga" in "The
Balkan Princess."



PHOTOGRAPH, WHITE.
MARGUERITA SARGENT.
One of the principals in "Ex-
cuse Me" at the Gaiety Theater.



EMMY WEHLEN.
The attractive Viennese sin-
ger in "Marriage a la Carte."



PHOTOGRAPH, WHITE.
HAZEL DAWN.
As "Claudine" in "The Pink
Cushion" at the Gaiety Theater.

"SEVEN SISTERS," AT THE LYCEUM THEATER.

IF YOU have been overtaken by spring weariness and need the tonic of spontaneous laughter, go up to the Lyceum Theater and follow the machinations of *Mrs. Gyurkovics*, widow of an army officer, in her attempt to marry off four of her seven daughters. If you do not find entertainment in this comedy, which is refreshingly different from anything presented in New York recently, consider your case as hopeless. The play is called "Seven Sisters" and it has been taken from the Hungarian by Edith Ellis. Next in importance to the play itself is the engagement of Laurette Taylor in the part of *Mici*, the mischievous but philosophic fourth daughter. We first became acquainted with Laurette Taylor when she played the ingenue role in "Alias Jimmy Valentine." We liked her. She was sincere and altogether charming. She had an original way of reading her lines. But when she dropped out of the cast of

doubt stay on the boards from now until summer. In the cast, headed by Charles Cherry, are Clara T. Bracy, Alice John, Carlotta Doty, Wilfred Draycott, Gaston Bell, Shelley Hull and John B. Hollis.

"MATHIAS GOLLINGER," AT THE GARDEN THEATER.

Theater-goers who understand German are enjoying the very good productions made by Manager Gustav Amberg at the Garden Theater. The advent of German attractions at this playhouse, which has lain idle for so long, has most effectually banished the hoodoo which actors claim has hovered around it. The appearance of Konrad Dreher in "Mathias Gollinger," a four-act comedy, was a signal for special enthusiasm among German theater-goers. Herr Dreher proved himself an admirable artist in the variable role of *Mathias*, which requires adept handling. From beginning to end he gave a masterful portrayal of the sim-



A SCENE FROM "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER" AT THE NEW THEATER.
Christine Grant's cottage at Brambleside. Left to right, E. M. Holland, Theresa Maxwell-Conover, Frank Gilmore and Pamela Gaythorne. This play, which had a long run in London before its production here, is one of the most entertaining dramas so far offered to the public at the New Theater.

"Jimmy Valentine," the play continued just as if nothing had happened. I don't know what Miss Taylor has been doing meantime. She may or may not have spent much time in study, but I do know that if she were suddenly to withdraw her fascinating, elfish little self from the cast of "Seven Sisters," the comedy would be as heavy as unleavened bread. At any rate, it is the quaintness, the sense of humor, the refreshing originality and wide departure from dramatic-school methods of *Mici*, blended with an undercurrent of the wistfulness of a youthful philosopher, that lifts "Seven Sisters" out of the ordinary. In Hungary the role of old maid is anything but attractive. From their infancy Hungarian girls look forward to marriage as their only salvation. Therefore, when, without any prospective husbands in sight, *Mrs. Gyurkovics* finds four grown daughters on her hands and three more growing up with the rapidity of mushrooms, she becomes little less than desperate.

For some unaccountable reason *Mici* has been sent to a fashionable school. She returns home filled with delight because she has been expelled for having one evening shinned down a rope ladder to attend a mask ball. At the ball she meets a sympathetic admirer, who later turns out to be a lieutenant of reserves, to whom she confides the plight of her three sisters. The two decide to find husbands for the three. During the action of the play their plans succeed, but not exactly along the lines they have marked out. *Mici's* own little love affair furnishes a substantial part of the entertainment. In "Seven Sisters" Daniel Frohman has a comedy which will no



HERR KONRAD DREHER.
Who has created a good impression among the German theater-goers attending the excellent productions given in German at the Garden Theater.

ple, good-natured character, upon which the entire comedy hangs. The play, which depends far more upon lines than upon situations, was unusually well handled by the members of the company, which includes Herr Heine, Fraulein Roland, Fraulein Richard, Frau Barsch, Herr Agerty and Herr Bules.

THE NEW THEATER LIBRARY.

A library containing many editions of standard works has been opened to the members of the repertoire company and house staff at the New Theater. The library is equipped with large reading tables and lounging chairs, and here the company members spend much of their time when not acting or rehearsing. The room is easily accessible by elevators, and when an actor is off the stage for a scene or two he can make good use of his time in the library. Many of the books recently added relate to the drama and are of inestimable value to the players.

A YOUTHFUL ADMIRER OF A CHORUS GIRL.

The supply of stage Johnnies is not, as many think, drawn entirely from the sons of the idle rich, who, having exhausted every other pleasure, resort to the stage doors of metropolitan theaters in search of amusement. As the following letter, sent to Eugenie Omena, one of the daring chorus girls at the Hippodrome, will prove, sentiment and aspiration are fostered also in the breast of the humble country youth. An Albany boy writes:

(Continued on page 273.)



A PERILOUS TASK AT A DIZZY HEIGHT.
Iron worker adjusting steel beams on a modern skyscraper.



ALL FOR THE SAKE OF A PICTURE.
The photographer's danger is as great as that of the men he portrays.



THE BRIDGE BUILDERS.
Placing the frail wooden super-structure upon the steel cables on one of the new bridges over the East River, New York.



STEEPLEJACKS SHARING, BUT NOT DIVIDING, THE DANGER.
Where only youth and nerve will serve to avert the av-
slip inevitably brings.



SAND HOGS TUNNELING UNDER NEW YORK HARBOR.
Breaking way for the intricate system of tunnels connecting New Jersey and Long Island shores with the metropolis.



FACING THREE ENEMIES AT ONCE.
Fire-fighting is not a matter of daring flames alone; the ice and the water are equally dangerous.



WHEN HORSES SHARE THE DANGER.
How the mounted policeman stops the m-
fractionary runaway.

The World's Workers Whose Daily T



NOT DIVING, THE DANGERS OF THEIR HIGH PERCH.
nerve will serve to avert the awful death a single
slip inevitably brings.



THE TERROR OF THE LIVE WIRE.
One of the most hazardous occupations of the city
streets is that of the lineman.



CLINGING BY HANDS AND TOES.
A chimney jack finishing his task on a big
smokestack.



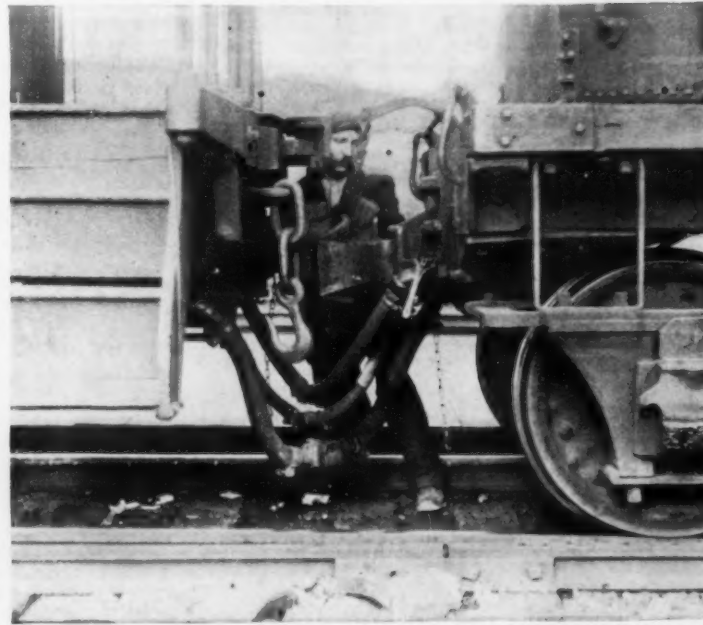
HOW THE FIREMAN TRAINS HIMSELF TO SAVE OTHERS.
A daring plunge from the dizzy ladder to the
waiting life-net.



ON HORSES SHARE THE DANGER.
the mounted policeman stops the most
fractious runaway.



A REAL HUMAN OCTOPUS.
Unscrewing the helmet of a deep-sea diver. Note the rubber hose
through which the air is pumped while the diver is submerged.



EVEN THE CAR COUPLER LOVES LIFE.
Constant familiarity hardens his nerve but does not
lessen his peril.

e Daily Task Is a Challenge to Death



EARLY SPRING PLEASURE SEEKERS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MRS. C. R. MILLER.

A conservative estimate of the throng on the boardwalk on a Sunday afternoon in March places the number of visitors at 30,000. Atlantic City presents a kaleidoscopic view of women's styles. Just at present furs, velvets and chiffon broadcloth predominate, but a little later the boardwalk will show a gayer aspect when the Easter flower bonnets and the many colored dainty spring modes make their appearance.

Should We Distrust Our Captains of Industry?

(Continued from page 260.)

department of the Federal government, the Department of Commerce and Labor, under that progressive of progressives, Secretary Garfield, conducted a most exhaustive and painstaking investigation of the packing industry and reached conclusions which are embodied in a public report to Congress, which for five years has been accessible to every newspaper in the land. That report, which was intended to enlighten the people, seems to have had almost no influence on public sentiment and yet it contained such conclusions as these:

The thorough investigation of profits made by the bureau shows that the profit of the packer per head or per hundred pounds of dressed beef is relatively small and that it cannot exercise a very important influence either on the cattle raisers or the consumer of beef. If the cattle raiser can get his animals killed and delivered to the consumer at not much more than \$1.00 per head over and above the actual operating expenses, he apparently has little reason to complain. On the other hand, if the consumer, has to pay to the packer not over one-fourth of a cent per pound for dressed beef over and above the actual operating expenses, he has also comparatively little reason to complain. The packers are able to make a reasonable, perhaps a rather high return, upon their investment of capital, even at these low rates of profit per unit of product handled, simply because of the enormous scale of their business.

While the large scale on which the packers do business thus enabled them to make good profits on a small margin per unit of product, it also serves so to reduce the expense of slaughtering and dressing cattle that the consumer is undoubtedly getting his beef more cheaply than he possibly could have done if the business had remained in the hands of local butchers or of concerns of comparatively small size.

The report also finds that the profits of the packers for the period under consideration were less than two per cent. of their aggregate sales. Yet, in the face of these facts, officially found after full investigation, the newspapers of the country and agitators and even grand juries every day are denouncing the beef trust for the high cost of meat and are discrediting before the entire civilized world one of the most successful and highly organized industries of the country, whose innocence of most of the crimes laid at its door is as plain as a pikestaff. I am now referring to the crimes laid at its door by the newspapers and the people at large and not to the specific crimes or misdemeanors with which certain of the packers are charged in the various pending indictments, regarding which it would be bad taste for me to express an opinion one way or the other upon such an occasion as this.

If you should investigate the packing industry, you will probably find that the packers are not even remotely to blame for the high cost of meat, but, on

the contrary, that through the high economy and efficiency of their organizations they have materially lowered the price of meat. You would find that they, like the consumers, have been the victims of a world-wide increase in prices, and that the simple explanation of the high cost of meat is found in the fact that in six years the prices which the farmer receives for the various animals which are converted into meat products have increased by percentages varying from twenty-five per cent. in the case of cattle to about sixty per cent. in the case of hogs.

Another popular misconception is that the great fortunes of the country are the result of "high finance," and this misconception is undoubtedly one of the chief causes of anger of the poor against the rich. I have not tried to make a fortune myself, but I have had some opportunity of observing how others make fortunes. Small fortunes have been made and large fortunes have been augmented by speculation and by those financial manipulations and maneuvers which may be assembled under the head of "high finance," but with rare exceptions the very rich men of the country and the very rich corporations have grown rich by precisely the same processes which have enriched the farmers of the West. Just as they have grown rich with a rapidity unparalleled in industrial history, so the great fortunes of the country have been rolled up with astonishing rapidity by the development of the enormously rich and the almost miraculously responsive natural resources of this country.

The men who now have great fortunes are the optimists who had implicit faith in the future of the country and were willing to back their faith and their optimism by borrowing money to invest in those resources when they were cheap and who had the courage and wisdom to hold them until their value had been developed or become recognized. The secret of Mr. Harriman's fortune was given by Mr. Kahn when he pointed out that when Mr. Harriman acquired his interest in the Union Pacific Company that company's stock was selling between twenty and thirty and that in less than ten years Mr. Harriman had lived to see it selling at more than two hundred, not as the result of manipulation, but upon its merits.

There is no doubt about the cause of the fortunes of the great packers. The packing industry has been peculiarly free from the manipulations of "high finance." Most of the great packing industries were founded about fifty years ago by great optimists. Those enterprises have grown with the country and their profits have been allowed to accumulate in the business, so that the great fortunes and the great enterprises which the second generation of packers are now administering are largely the result of sheer growth.

Within a few years there died in New York a man widely respected for his high character and unblemished record, who left a fortune officially reported to have been about \$70,000,000, the bulk of which, I am told, was directly or indirectly the result of the investment, about forty years ago, of a few hundred thousand dollars in railroads and lands in the Northwest and implicit confidence in the star of a young man whose genius was then unknown and unrecognized, but who has since won recognition as one of the great men of the country—James J. Hill.

The processes by which Mr. Carnegie made the bulk of his fortune are as simple and apparent as the revolutions of an old-fashioned water wheel. He was the greatest of optimists and, at a time when the industries of the country were depressed and his rivals were hesitating, he borrowed all the money he could lay his hands on, here and abroad, to build mills and railroads and to acquire the ore and coal properties which made him the master of the iron and steel industry, with the result that, when the country entered upon its flood-tide of industrial prosperity, he was the master of the iron and steel industry and his properties suddenly became worth the almost fabulous price at which they were purchased by Mr. Morgan and his associates of the United States Steel Corporation.

Another very dangerous popular misconception regarding the corporations is that they are owned chiefly by the rich men and that the present struggle between the government and the corporations is a struggle between the people on the one hand and the possessors of ill-gotten, swollen fortunes on the other. This is very far from the truth. The great corporations, taken in the aggregate, are not owned by the rich men; they are owned by the people of small or moderate means. The ninety millions of people of this country may be roughly divided into three classes: (1) By far the largest class, who are poor and always will be poor; (2) a smaller but still large class of thrifty people of moderate means, who constitute the great middle class of the country; and (3) finally, the comparatively small class of the rich and the very rich. The proportion of the wealth of the country which is in the hands of this last class is surprisingly small. The bulk even of the invested wealth of the country is in the hands of the middle class of moderate means and that is true of the ownership of the corporations. Of course the distribution of the ownership of the corporations between the rich and the people of moderate means cannot be shown to a precise demonstration, but it is not difficult to demonstrate the general soundness of the proposition which I have outlined in these paragraphs. The eyes of the public are opening to new facts.

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This is the Verdict on No-Rim-Cut Tires

After selling half a million Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires, these are the facts as we find them:

Last year our tire sales trebled—jumped to \$8,500,000. Yet No-Rim-Cut tires, during most of the year, cost one-fifth more than standard Clincher tires.

This year, sixty-four leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

At the big Automobile Shows held this year, up to this writing, more pneumatic-tired cars were equipped with Goodyears than with any other make.

Among Goodyear customers, No-Rim-Cut tires outsell our Clincher tires almost six to one, now that the price is equal.

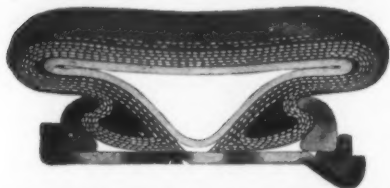
All of which shows that men who know are demanding No-Rim-Cut tires. The day of the Clincher is ending.

How They Cut Tire Bills in Two

Rim-Cutting Impossible

It is utterly impossible to rim-cut a Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire. We have sold half a million to users. We have run the tires deflated in a hundred tests—as far as twenty miles. In all this experience there has never been a single instance of rim-cutting. And there never can be one.

All this worry and expense is ended forever when you adopt Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. Let us explain.



Here is the clincher tire as we and others make it. The picture shows how these tires are fitted in any standard rim for quick-detachable tires. Also in demountable rims.

In using these tires the removable rim flanges must be turned to hook inward—as shown in the picture—to grasp hold of the hook in the tire. These tires are called "clinchers" because they hook into the flange. That is how the tires are held on.

When the tire is deflated, note how that thin rim flange digs into the tire casing—forced by the whole weight on the wheel. That is what causes rim-cutting, even when the tire is but partly deflated. In case of a puncture, the tire may be wrecked beyond repair by running a single block.



The 126 Braided Wires

Here is a Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire fitted in the same standard universal rim. This tire has no hooks on the base. It does not need to be hooked into the rim flange. So the removable rim flanges are turned to hook outward. The rounded edge comes next to the tire, and rim-cutting is utterly out of the question.

The hooks were used because no man knew how to make an unstretchable tire base practical and safe. To prevent the tire from stretching over the rim we had to hook it into the flanges.

We get rid of this need by vulcanizing into the tire base 126 braided piano wires—63 on each side. This makes the tire base unstretchable. Nothing can force the tire off the rim. But, when you unlock and remove the rim flange, the tire comes off in

an instant. There is no prying out as with clincher tires, where the hooks "freeze" into the flanges. When the tire is inflated these braided wires contract. The tire is then held to the rim by a pressure of 134 pounds to the inch. It is so secure that no tire bolts are needed—none are used.

We Control It

These many braided wires, which contract under air pressure, form the only practical way to make an unstretchable tire base. And we control this feature by patent. Many other methods have been tried and discarded. This one alone has made the hookless tire practicable.

We recommend the clincher tire—as do others—where the braided wire base can't be used. But these braided wires perfectly solve the problem. They make the hooked tire unnecessary. They make rim-cutting avoidable. They are bringing a tremendous tide of demand to Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Tires 10% Oversize

Here is another great saving which this construction makes possible.

The No-Rim-Cut tire begins to flare outward right from the base of the rim. Note the picture. It is not contracted by the hook-shaped flange.

This enables us to give you a tire 10 per cent. oversize, and yet perfectly fit the rim. And we give you this extra without extra cost. That means 10 per cent. more air—10 per cent. greater carrying capacity. It means, on the average, 25 per cent. additional mileage.

The Reason Is This

Motor car makers adapt their tire sizes to the expected load. That means the weight of the car as they sell it and the weight of the passengers at 150 pounds each. In these days of close prices few motor car makers can afford to allow much margin.

But most owners add extras—a top, glass front, gas tank, gas lamps, extra tires, etc. And passengers sometimes weigh more than 150 pounds. As a result, the tires are overloaded beyond the elastic limit. The result is a blowout, often while the tire is new. And the motor car owner, not knowing the facts, usually blames the tire.

To take care of these extras, and avoid this blame, we give you the 10 per cent. extra size which the No-Rim-Cut style allows. And we give it without extra charge.

This oversize on the average, adds 25 per cent. to the tire mileage. The No-Rim-Cut feature saves another 25 per cent. It is safe to say that these two features together cut tire bills in two on the average.

They cost nothing extra. You get them both by simply insisting on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Our tire book tells how Goodyear tires have been gradually perfected through 12 years of ceaseless experimenting. It tells a hundred facts which motor car owners should know. Ask us to send it to you.

GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Tread

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Branches and Agencies in All the Principal Cities

We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires

(222)

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The Public Forum

Both Sides of the Canadian Reciprocity Question

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The high cost of living has made the tariff question the predominant one in nearly every family circle. The complaint of the consumer was emphasized by the result of the election last fall and in the Democratic triumphs in many States and in the lower branch of Congress. Taking the situation as it is, President Taft, with courage and independence which command the admiration even of his enemies, has framed a reciprocity agreement with Canada, providing for the free entrance of the products of its farms and the interchange on a fair basis of manufactured commodities. No question has excited wider interest or freer discussion than that of Canadian reciprocity as favored by President Taft, and to the end that our readers may have both sides of the matter fairly before them, we briefly summarize the arguments which have been presented.

CANADIANS OUR KINDRED.

President Taft.

THE GREATEST reason for adopting this agreement is the fact that it is going to unite two countries, with kindred people and lying together across a wide continent, in a commercial and social union, to the great advantage of both. Such a result does not need to be justified by a nice balancing of pecuniary profit to each. Its undoubted general benefit will indicate those who are responsible for it. I say this in order that, by answering the arguments directed to the detailed effect of the agreement upon different classes of persons, I may not be thought to abandon the broad ground upon which the opportunity to confirm this agreement ought to be seized.

A CANADIAN OBJECTION.

George E. Foster, Former Canadian Minister of Finance.

THE AGREEMENT forever dishes Canada's chance of obtaining a preference from Britain. The project of Joseph Chamberlain is given its death blow. Canadians become hewers of wood and drawers of water for the United States. The mines, forests and fields of Canada will be exploited by American manufacturers, and there comes an end to the movement of American industrial concerns across the international boundary line. The sentiment in the United States which is pushing reciprocity on is not based on romance, but on political grounds, and has for its object the conquest of Canada by peaceful means. There is danger ahead and this path will lead us away from Britain.

AN INEVITABLE RESULT.

Secretary of State Knox.

WHY SHOULD we not welcome an arrangement such as this? It is a march of progress. It is inevitable. It may not be done today, this week, this year or in this decade; but it is just as certain as the onward march of the Anglo-Saxon race. The necessities of the race demand that there shall be equitable, speedy development of the tremendous resources of



SECRETARY KNOX,

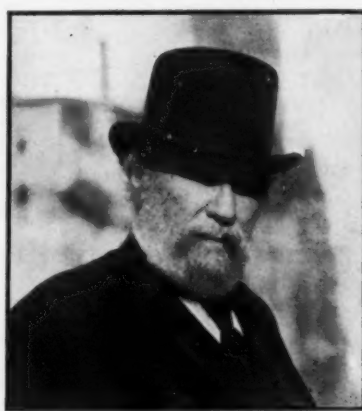
Who declares reciprocity with Canada a natural development.

northwest Canada. And there is just as much reason to expect the opening up of that country, for the purpose of supplying foodstuffs to the world, is going to injure the old States of the Union or endanger this country as a whole as there was reason to object to the farmer and the pioneer pushing across the Mississippi River and opening up the great wheat States.

OF MUTUAL BENEFIT.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad.

THE PROPOSED reciprocity agreement is an example of constructive statesmanship. In contrast to many matters that come before Congress, it is fashioned to large national ends and inspired by a policy which the greatest minds of the country have approved. The proposed agreement is only the embodied voice of a mutually bene-



JAMES J. HILL,

Who is heartily in favor of the reciprocity agreement.

ficial trade intercourse demanding its rightful freedom. There has not been one objection made nor one fear stated, so far as the American farmer is concerned, to complete reciprocity in farm products which is not proved groundless by the government's statistical reports. The men who keep harping on this string are either discreditably ignorant or influencing opinion by false pretenses.

ADVERSE TO FARMERS.

President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central Railroad.

THE IMMEDIATE and direct effect of the proposed reciprocity agreement will be adverse to the farming interests of the States in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys; but this injury will, in my opinion, be slight and temporary. Some of the States which a few years ago produced a large surplus of wheat now barely raise enough for home consumption. If population continues to increase as rapidly as it has in the past, within a very few years this country as a whole will be on a wheat importing rather than exporting basis and the wheat from Canada will be needed to supply our people with bread. I doubt if any other crop takes so much from the soil and returns so little as wheat, and it would be better if much of the land now devoted to the crop throughout the corn belt could be used for pasture and for raising corn, which, in turn, should be fed to cattle and hogs.

PROTECTIVE POLICY UNHURT.

Joseph F. Johnson, Dean of the School of Commerce, New York University.

THE American policy of protection is based upon considerations which do not now and never did apply to Canada. Its motive has been the development of manufactures and the shielding of our standard of living against competition with the cheaper labor of Europe. But from Canada we have nothing to fear. Her resources are like ours, yet not so opulent. Her people are our kinsmen, and their standard of living is, if anything, higher than ours. According to our theory of trade, the advantage lies altogether with us.

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There is no need for you to wait until you have saved up \$2,000, \$500, or even \$200 with which to buy one of our mortgages in order to secure a 6 per cent. investment with us. Our Certificates of Deposit yield 6 per cent. payable semi-annually—the same as our mortgages—and are withdrawable after one year, on 30 days' notice. Send \$25 to-day. Please ask for Loan List 75.

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Who presided at the recent Bankers' Conference at Atlantic City, N. J.



WILLIAM A. LAW.
President of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association.



JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT.
The well known Union Pacific operating official.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A CORRESPONDENT asks if I do not think that Erie common may some day develop, as U. P. common did, from a highly speculative, low-priced stock to a security of the investment, dividend-paying, high-priced class, like Union Pacific. He says he remembers when Union Pacific common sold considerably lower than Erie common is selling at present and, as between the two at that time, every speculator and investor was giving Erie the preference. This may be true, in a measure, but the fact remains that the capitalization of the Erie is exceedingly high and that it has gone through a number of reorganizations, none of them greatly to its advantage.

Mr. Harriman, when he rescued the Erie (not long before his death) from the bankruptcy that was impending, had in mind the resuscitation of the property. Had he taken hold of it as he did of Union Pacific under similar conditions, all the speculators in Wall Street would have been inspired to follow the fortunes of Erie and to hope that Harriman might do with it what he did with U. P., though that was altogether too much to expect.

The Erie has a trunk line from New York to Chicago, running through one of the most thickly populated and prosperous sections of the country. All the other trunk lines between these two great cities are money-makers, and if the Erie could expend sufficient money to equalize its grades, remove its curves, renew its equipment and put itself on the same footing as the Lake Shore, for instance, no one could tell what good fortune might attend it. The Erie has one advantage in New York State; its stations are in the business centers of many of the towns and villages through which it passes. Yet it does not carry as large a percentage of the passenger traffic in those places as its competitors, which in many cases have their stations in the suburbs.

Elements of uncertainty enter into the future of railroad properties, just as they do in the development of great industrial enterprises. No matter how good the foundation, there must be a master builder to superintend and direct the erection of the structure. Some day a great captain of railway enterprise may develop the Erie, perhaps in connection with some other lines of railway, so as to give it the strength and standing which should belong to it. Periodically we hear that something of this kind is contemplated. Usually when these announcements are made, to the advantage of the Erie stocks, some one is marketing his holdings at a profit.

The patient speculator who might make up his mind to buy Erie common and hold it for chances of future devel-

opment would be entirely safe but for one consideration, and that is the possibility of a period of depression involving a chance of a reorganization on the basis of a stock assessment. This was talked of as recently as when Mr. Harriman came to the rescue of the Erie at a moment's notice. It has generally been believed that he and his friends secured a large amount of the stock at the low prices then prevailing and that these holdings have not been disposed of, but are still retained in the belief that the Erie has passed through its worst experience.

There is one thing to be remembered by those who buy low-priced stocks, purely as a speculation and without knowing anything about them, and that is that low prices sometimes foreshadow a reorganization and that this usually involves a heavy assessment on the common shares. I discovered, by letters received from many readers after the reorganization of the Chicago Great Western, that they had bought the common shares when they were selling at nominal figures and when the road was in the hands of receivers, not realizing that the receivership meant a reorganization and a heavy assessment. Some holders were unable to pay the assessment and sacrificed their shares for anything they could get, while others who paid the assessment are still wondering if they will ever pull out even. One of the lowest-priced stocks on the exchange is Third Avenue, selling around 10. The fact that it once sold at nearly 200 has led careless speculators to believe that it is a purchase at present prices; yet everybody knows that Third Avenue must be reorganized, as it is in the hands of receivers, and that the assessment on the stock will be very heavy, though in the end it may work out all right.

Those who deal in the stock market should study the situation a little more closely and buy with knowledge of what they are doing. For this reason greater safety will be found in purchasing dividend-payers not only because of their greater stability, but also because the dividends will meet the interest on the money invested. The speculator wants a large and quick profit and because he often gets this by the purchase of low-priced shares and because the fluctuations of the dividend-payers are within narrower limits, he prefers to take his chances, as he gets more shares for his money, though he runs the greater risk.

The hopefulness for the future that came after the new year continues. Best of all, the public is less inclined to applaud the muck-rakers, trust-busters and railroad-smashers, who have been having their own way too long. I attach great significance to the announcement that the new Governor of Texas, Mr. Colquitt, will favor the upbuilding of the State by the extension of its railroad system and by making that magnificent commonwealth more attractive to capital. I speak of Texas because I know of no State in the entire Union which is more attractive to capital than Texas and none in which the hysterical outburst against our captains of industry has been more pronounced up to a recent period. People all over the country have been sobered by the experiences of the

(Continued on page 271.)

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We recommend them in every particular and advise you to buy them and avoid any loss of income due to your capital remaining idle. The payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company and interest checks are sent out on the first of February and August of each year.

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The Highest Return—And Perfect Safety

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6% GOLD MORTGAGE BOND

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Assets - - - \$10,000,000.00
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 35-37 East Adams Street, - - - Chicago
 New York Office, 350 Broadway

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 270).

recent depression. They have reasoned it out that they were doing pretty well long before the muck-rakers, demagogues and railroad-smashers appeared on the scene. And they are right.

H., Cleveland, O.: The dividends of the Standard Oil average \$40 per year.

W., Antlers, Okla.: The annual statement of the American Real Estate Co. made an excellent report of earnings and surplus.

K., Mansfield, O.: Stock companies refuse to give lists of shareholders on request. I would be very glad to get it for you if I could.

R., Driftwood, Pa.: B. R. T. and Am. Cot. Oil are both fairly good speculative propositions but everything depends on market conditions. It would be wise not to buy on a slender margin.

X. Y. Z., Farmington, Me.: Under existing conditions the S. P. convertible 4s have better prospects than the Norfolk and Western or the Atchafalaya, but conditions may change. All have merit.

S., McKeesport, Pa.: Steel pref., Pennsylvania and New York Central are all standard stocks highly regarded by investors. The bonds ahead of the shares, of course, have a "higher investment quality." Small investor, Toledo, O.: Six per cent. gold bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 are offered by Farson, Son & Co., bankers, 21 Broad Street, New York. They invite inquiries from any of my readers.

W., Cape May, N. J.: The International Lumber and Development Company owns a large area of land in Mexico where land is very cheap. The capital of \$6,000,000 seems excessive. I do not regard the stock as an investment.

Apple Orchards, Duluth, Minn.: The free booklet describing the apple industry of the Northwest is issued by A. J. Hauser. Address him at 453 SS First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. It will be sent to any reader.

P., Englewood, N. J.: I do not recommend the purchase of the Nevada Hills Mining stock. You would do better to buy stocks listed on the exchange that have something behind them more than a prospectus or speculation.

W., Cleveland, O.: I do not think it advisable for anyone to put all his eggs in one basket. There is greater safety and satisfaction in buying only what you can pay for. Those who do this are seldom losers in the long run in Wall Street.

H., Wyandotte, Ill.: The D. and R. G. pref. 5s are hardly called "a safe investment," though they are reasonably secured. The Reading general 4s, C. B. and Q. joint 4s and Norfolk and Western 4s are in the investment class but their yield is less.

L., Portland, Oregon: The American Telegraph and Telephone Company is not a Wall Street proposition. I am unable to get a report on which to predicate a judgment. It is not regarded as in the investment class. Something sold on the exchanges would look better.

P., Hugo, Okla.: I am unable to advise you about the Philadelphia concern. It is pretty safe to leave stock selling propositions alone unless they are of established concern regarding which the public has knowledge. It is therefore safer to buy securities dealt in on the exchanges.

S., Washington, D. C.: Richfield Copper Co. has several groups of mines and a large timber acreage in Mexico and the Copper Handbook reports that the camp was raided in 1907 by Indians and the mine closed down. I do not look upon the stock as in any sense an investment.

G., Hartford, Conn.: Missouri Pacific with an active and experienced management has a great opportunity to recover lost ground. As a speculation it stands better than B. and M. or Amer. Tel. and Tel. From the investment standpoint the latter has the preference.

H., Philadelphia, Pa.: 1. I know nothing about the local securities company to which you refer. It has no connection with Wall Street. 2. U. S. Light and Heating pref. would offer a fair chance of a business man's speculation. It is always well to take stocks that have a market.

D., Douglas, Arizona: Harvey A. Willis & Co., 32 Broadway, New York, in their Monthly Market Letter for February quote Canadian Marconi at \$1.50 per share. Any of my readers interested in quotations of listed and unlisted stocks should write to Willis & Co. for their monthly market letter and quotations.

Reader, Carbondale, Pa.: Well located farm lands in Alabama or any other State are unquestionably a good investment if bought at a reasonable price. I would not advise you to buy lands anywhere unless you are familiar with their location and value, nor would I take the word of an absolute stranger in such matters.

F., Jamestown, N. Y.: American Chicle pref. represents the preferred stock of what is known as the Chewing Gum Trust. The pref. pays 6 per cent. and the common ahead of it pays 18 per cent. so that the pref. around par looks like a safe industrial investment, though I do not place it in the gilt edged class.

V., Siegfried, Pa.: The revelations made during the controversy over the postal rate matter prove conclusively that the talk of the big earnings of the magazine has little justification. The field is highly competitive and shares offered to the public must therefore be considered in the speculative class and a good way from an investment.

W., New York: If the railroad situation clears, New York Central, with its enormously valuable property, will share in the advance of the market, and I think it safe, therefore, to follow down, if you can protect your purchases. Missouri Pacific in proper hands ought to re-establish its former strong position. The convertible 5s are attractive.

B., New Hampshire: L. and N. S. P. and American Tobacco pref. are all regarded favorably by investors. The East Coast Railway of Florida and its connections will profit decidedly by the completion of the Panama Canal. Southern Railway pref., now that dividends have been restored, is more attractive but the rise has discounted the payment of the dividend, for the present.

Amateur, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. Better begin by buying twenty-five or fifty shares of each instead of buying 200 shares of one of the stocks on your list. A five-share lot is small enough to begin with for anyone. 2. Drop a postal to J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, for the free booklet on "The Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading."

A. B. C., Knoxville, Tenn.: A comparative statement of the earnings, income yield and other information of eighteen of the most prominent industrial pref. shares has been prepared by George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York, for their customers. Copy will be sent to any of my readers who may write to that firm for it and mention Jasper.

L., Shreveport, La.: The proposition to sell a parcel of land with a set of books is all right if you are sure about the value of both. Large stretches of Long Island are waste lands selling at a very low price. Some of these have been cut up into lots and sold at figures anything but moderate. I advise all my readers to know what they are buying and not to take the word of a stranger in a transaction involving cash.

W., Madison, Wis.: I cannot commend institutions of that character that pay the rate you mention. Readers who seek a perfectly safe income, as safe as any savings bank, can realize 4½ per cent on sums from \$10 upward, by buying the first mortgage certificates handled by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. I know of no one who has ever bought these certificates who has sustained a loss or been dissatisfied.

G., Buffalo, N. Y.: I am unable to advise you in reference to the Texas school lands, but have no doubt if you would address your inquiry to the State Land Commissioner at Austin, Texas, he would be glad to give you any information he could, as all the officials of Texas are only too willing to give information to land seekers. I would strongly advise against the purchase of lands unless you are entirely familiar with them and with those who sell them.

Interest, Providence, R. I.: 1. Brokers pay interest on your money until they invest it for you. They also charge interest on whatever you may owe them on uncompleted purchases. You are entitled to any dividends the stock earns meanwhile. 2. John Muir & Co., who make a specialty of small lots, will buy five shares or upward and will accept partial payments until the securities are paid for in full. Write them for their "Circular No. 110" on Odd Lot Investments. Their address is 71 Broadway, New York.

C., Trenton, N. J.: I hardly need tell you that you ought not for one moment to consider a proposition from an absolute stranger to make money for you. Of course you would be "running a risk." New York is full of tipsters who will take a stranger's money and handle it in the stock market, or pretend to do so, for a part of the profits. You will observe that none of them ever offers to share the losses. I hope none of my readers will be foolish enough to hazard their funds in the hands of perfect strangers.

Low Price, Denver, Col.: 1. Seaboard Air Line Railroad pref. around 38 looks like a promising speculation. 2. Every investor will be interested in an attractive folder prepared for their customers by Bertron, Griscom & Jenks, 40 Wall Street, New York, who deal in high class public service securities. The subject is "Investigation against Direction." Those of my readers who are interested in the buying of bonds should drop a postal to the firm for this folder. It will be sent promptly if they will mention Jasper.

Six Per Cent., Bangor, Me.: Six per cent. is not too much to pay for money in sections where cash is in demand, for everything depends upon the supply and demand. The safest way is to write the parties who offer attractive bonds, such as you refer to, ask them for their references and also for their financial statements. It is very easy for you to judge of the latter for yourself or to have your banker do so. 2. Meikleham & Dinamore, engineers and bankers, 25 Broad Street, New York, offer 6 per cent. investments of public utility corporations which they control and operate and invite readers who are looking for 6 per cent. issues of this character to write to them for their "Circular 215."

N., Chicago, Ill.: In view of conditions that prevail in unsettled portions of the country such securities as you mention are not included in the investment class. You can do better with your money than 3½ per cent. in a savings bank and be equally safe by buying the first mortgage certificates of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. These are guaranteed, are in the investment class and realize 4½ per cent. I know of nothing safer, and the fact that they can be bought on installments as small as \$10 a month makes them especially attractive to the small investor. If you will write to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. for their interesting booklet on "The Safe Way to Save" and mention Jasper, it will be sent you without charge.

B. H. A., Stapleton, S. I.: 1. An investor must bear in mind that the strictly investment securities to which trustee funds, savings banks and estates are limited, yield but little better than 4 per cent. As one gets more for his money he must take a little more risk. The 6 per cent. convertible bonds of the Texas Company and convertible railroad bonds of various kinds selling at par or over always command a market and perhaps for this reason sell higher than the securities of local concerns which are not listed on the exchanges. In such a matter one must make his own choice, as to comparative values. 2. Unless tax-exempt, securities are subject to assessment. Municipal and government bonds are tax-exempt. 3. Am unable to report on the standing of the construction company.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1911.

JASPER.



NO matter what you have decided to serve for luncheon or dinner, do not fail to add Nabisco Sugar Wafers for dessert.

These dessert confections are so tempting and inviting that they not only make a good meal better, but oft-times save a poor one.

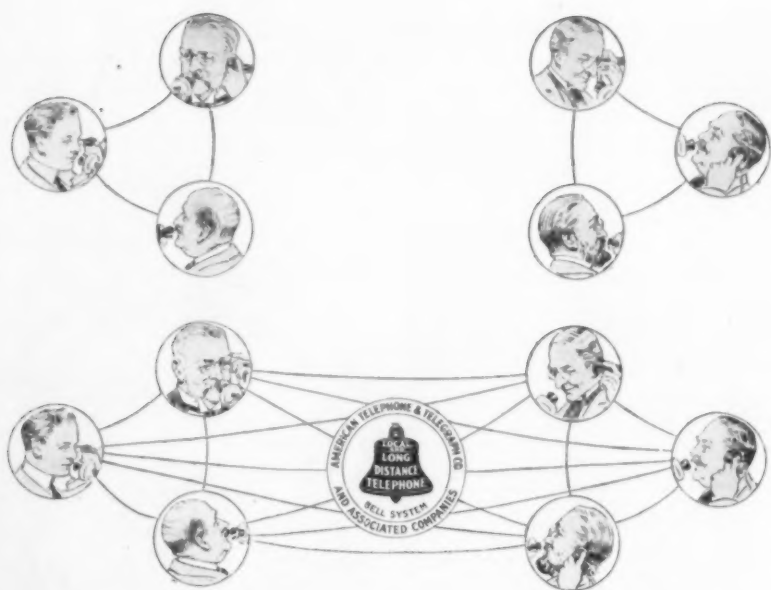
Always fresh and delightful in flavor.

In ten cent tins
 Also in twenty-five cent tins

CHOCOLATE TOKENS—similar to NABISCO, but with a delicious outer shell of rich chocolate.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY





Union Increases Use

When two groups of telephone subscribers are joined together the usefulness of each telephone is increased.

Take the simplest case—two groups, each with three subscribers. As separate groups there are possible only six combinations—only six lines of communication. Unite these same two groups, and instead of only six, there will be fifteen lines of communication.

No matter how the groups are located or how they are connected by exchanges, combination increases the usefulness of each telephone, it multiplies traffic, it expands trade.

The increase is in accordance with the mathematical rule. If two groups of a thousand each are united, there will be a million more lines of communication.

No one subscriber can use all of these increased possibilities, but each subscriber uses some of them.

Many groups of telephone subscribers have been united in the Bell System to increase the usefulness of each telephone, and meet the public demand for universal service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One System One Policy Universal Service

A Country Doctor Diagnoses the Spirit of the Times.

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY: Sir—In this day and generation of imaginary unrest and functional disturbance of things in general, with no marked symptoms of organic trouble with the governmental system, the writer, a country doctor, is ready to rush in and prescribe. Sometimes surgeons "rush in where angels fear to tread"; but there does not seem to be anything in this case to amputate. The whole affair seems to be purely a nervous one and should have mild treatment. About a year ago an employee of the Standard Oil Company related this experience to me. Some time back he was stuck in the mud with his wagon and went to the nearest farmhouse and secured the farmer with his team to help him out. The farmer, when asked his bill, said, "If it is for old John D. Rockefeller, it will be four dollars; to any one else, it would be two dollars." Now, I have no more interest in Rockefeller than one should have for a fellow-citizen. But is not the above sentiment that which pervades the mind of a great many people, instilled into their minds and driven right into their very hearts by magazine writers for the money there is in it to them, calamity howlers and would-be reformers? This man did the extortion act, the very thing he imagines Rockefeller to be guilty of.

I remember when a boy carrying oil home, at twenty-five cents a gallon, of such a quality that the lamp chimney would have to be washed twice on a winter evening. Let us carry the comparison of prices and wages a little further. Thirty-five years ago last spring I closed my first term of school. I received one hundred and eighty dollars for six months of school. Out of this money I bought a suit for twenty-two dollars. The same school now pays fifty dollars per month and the young man who

teaches it can get for fourteen dollars as good a suit and a more elegant fit. Sugar was higher and of such a quality that no boy would think of stealing it from the cupboard. With some it does not matter so much what is to be reformed, but just to keep yelping loud and long enough to get the next fellow into the habit. He cannot explain whether it is high living or living high, but something has to be busted and he is the simon-pure buster from Busterville. The study of events, the comparison of times and conditions, the measurement of progress and even facing accomplished certainties are all mowed down in the face of the buster. Would it not be a good thing if the whole nation would organize a sort of constructive society, elect Mr. Conservative president, Mr. Preservative vice-president, Miss Commonsense secretary and Mrs. Contentment treasurer. Every family in the country could be auxiliary. All the meetings could be held at home, with no hall rent. There are plenty of magazines, papers and literature with proper motives to give enlightenment on subjects of economy, etc. The people can find out for themselves what it is to be reformed. Then, next, who is to do this reforming? Who is the unselfish, real, honest and sincere person who should sit in judgment? Then, too, the idea of doing their own thinking would come to many, instead of being done up in packages by some enterprising publisher, sent weekly or monthly. They could take their thinking in doses of their prescribing.

Things on earth are not perfect. Reforming is necessary and we need reformers. There are those who limit themselves to the destruction of existing evil and those who would be constructive in making for rightness. Who is the greater? As William Osler says, "Things cannot always go your way. Learn to accept in silence the minor aggravations, cultivate the gift of taciturnity and consume your own smoke with an extra draft of hard work, so that those about you may not be annoyed with the dust and soot of your complaints."

HUGH F. LORIMER, M.D.,
New Concord, O., December 19th, 1910.

How Women Run a Hospital.

(Continued from page 264.)

the right sort, it mellows them and makes them more kind and thoughtful of others. Then, too, women are naturally less domineering than men. They are more ready to accept advice.

"During my long career in superintending hospitals, I have naturally become more or less familiar with disease and have become conversant with the proper way to care for a patient. I remember one young man interne who was caring for a woman patient. Noticing that he had made a mistake in his treatment, I suggested, in as unostentatious a manner as possible, that he adopt another treatment. He was so indignant that he not only refused to listen to me, but he gave orders that the treatment which he first adopted was to be continued, and he remarked that if I were to interfere with him he would report me to the board. The woman interne, under like circumstances, would immediately have investigated the matter and corrected it had she found herself in error.

"The fifty-bed hospital is undoubtedly the hospital of the future," continued Mrs. Morgan. "It not only maintains a homelike atmosphere foreign to the larger institutions, but it is capable of giving better service because of the strict supervision that can be made over it."

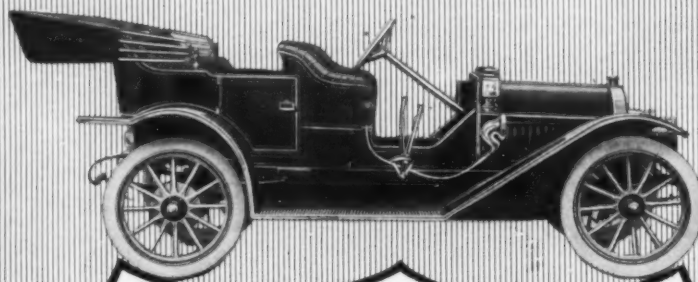
Close by the hospital a comfortable home has been built for the use of the nurses, of which there are at present fifteen. Both the hospital and the nurses' home have been furnished largely through donations from Mrs. Belmont.

Sports Gaining on Religion.

THAT the papers print what the people want is a truism. To the task of finding out just what the people have wanted during the past ten years and to note the changes that have taken place in the taste of the public during that period, Professor Alvan A. Tenney, of the department of sociology of Columbia University, some time ago set twenty-five of his students. The daily papers, weekly periodicals and religious magazines of New York City are being carefully gone over, and all the various kinds of news are being accurately tabulated. The investigation is not yet complete, but has gone far enough to show to the satisfaction of Professor Tenney that the amount of religious news published has fallen off gradually in the last decade, while sporting news has shown a corresponding increase. In the absence of statistics any one who has followed the press at all closely during the decade will agree with the finding of the investigators.

We can call to mind no religious gathering or event that has ever been so featured by the press as the big prize fight of last Fourth of July. The proposition that the papers print what the public wants is true, though at the same time we hold it is the duty of the press constantly to educate the public so that its wants shall be of a higher order. But, taking the proposition as it stands, if the religious readers throughout the country would ask for more attention to religious news, their requests would be heeded. No portion of our population is more substantial or dependable than the church and religious element. The daily papers and periodicals know this, and a demand from this quarter for more consideration to moral questions and a better reporting of the missionary, educational and social work being done by all churches would have its effect. This is a hint which may bring results.

Warren-Detroit "30"



The Warren "30" has averaged better than 54 miles an hour in road races—better than a mile a minute on race tracks—never been beaten in a hill climb or an economy test.

Warren Owners are enthusiastic. You couldn't convince a Warren Owner that there would be any real advantage in paying more money for an automobile. There's a tangible reason for this enthusiasm—which is at once apparent to anyone who studies the Warren Car—or the Warren "30" book.

Quality is the key note of WARREN design, construction and service. Please forever dismiss from your mind any idea that the Warren-Detroit is a cheap car in any other sense than that it is low in price. The fundamental idea back of Warren-Detroit Cars is to build the highest QUALITY car for its size and power on the market. That's why the WARREN "30" wins. That's why Warren Owners are brimful of enthusiasm. That's why Warren cars "stand up" IN SERVICE.

Standard Touring Car \$1325
Illustrated above, equipped with Gas Lamps, Oil Lamp, Horn, etc.

NINE OTHER MODELS \$1200 TO \$1750

The Warren Book illustrates them all. Send for it.

WARREN MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Standard from
Tires to Spark Plug

Standard
Construction but More
than Standard Value

When on an Outing

All camp cooking is made far more appetizing and digestible by the use of the world-famed



LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Fish, Game, Stews, Gravies and all outing dishes are improved by its use.

A Wonderful Appetizer.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York

Help Yourself to this Typewriter Use it 10 Days Free

You will find real pleasure in typewriting your letters, notes, speeches, etc., on the "Wellington." It will save you time and double your writing efficiency. Endorsed by stores, railroads, and professional men everywhere. Over 80,000 in everyday use. The

Wellington Visible Typewriter is not a rebuilt machine. Comes to you direct from factory complete with carrying case, cleaning brushes, etc.

Does work as good as any \$100 machine. Much more simple, and incomparably more durable.

"Wellingtons" have been used 7 years without costing one cent for repairs. Machine has 28 keys, 84 characters, weighs 17 lbs., stands 5 inches high.

You can have a "Wellington" for 10-day free trial. Write to-day for particulars.

THE WILLIAMS MFG. CO., LTD., 72 RIVER STREET, PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.

Price \$60 Guaranteed 1 year

1911 Models, 24 and 26 ft., \$400 up! 16 and 18 ft., \$115 up! All the style, all the true worth of noted Mullins Boats. Hulls of steel, strength, resistant qualities, rigidity and long life, metal-covered keel—a boat's backbone—withstanding almost limitless punishment. Like all Mullins Steel Boats, cannot sink. Possess all leading features of richest Mullins boats—air-tight compartments, power plant under cover, ONE MAN CONTROL, Silent Under Water Exhaust—and start like an automobile. Carry more, with comfort and safety, than others. Catalogue Free.

THE W. H. MULLINS CO.

117 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio

It's The Motor That Makes The Boat PUT a Fairbanks-Morse Marine Motor in your boat and you will have dependable power at all times and in all weathers.

Fairbanks-Morse Marine Engines Can be depended upon to take you "there and return" every time. Always easy to start without a crank. Best design, material, workmanship. We build engines for all crafts, large and small. Two cycle 3 1/2 to 24 H. P., 4 cycle 4 1/2 to 40 H. P. Send for Catalog No. 1438BY and list of our 26 branch houses where our motors are carried in stock.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. 451 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO 30 Church St., NEW YORK A Very Attractive Proposition to Agents

Boat and Engine Book Mailed FREE Just like a 30-Footer Do not think of buying a Launch or Engine until you see our Handsome Book WHICH EXPLAINS FOUR WONDERFUL LAUNCH BARGAINS

Only \$121 for this complete 16-ft. Launch—3 H. P., guaranteed self-starting Engine, weedless Wheel and Rudder. Result of 30 years' experience. Money back if not as represented. Write for free catalog to-day. Special Bargains in Weeco reversible, self-starting engines to those building or buying their own boats. Engine controlled by one lever.

C. T. WRIGHT ENGINE CO. 1912 Canal Street, Greenville, Mich.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address: Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

ORDINARILY I do not look for insurance suggestions in sermons, but in the *Temple Review* I saw the following in a sermon by the noted Baptist preacher, the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia:

There is no charity connected with the church that is of greater use to mankind than the charity of life insurance. When a man is willing to give his neighbor a helping hand when that neighbor is in distress, he is indeed a believer in Christian charity. . . . So, young man, insure yourself against want in old age.

While I have no desire to split hairs with Dr. Conwell, I may be pardoned for insisting that life insurance is not charity, but a business proposition. On the other hand, life insurance does do all he says—and much more. A policy in a reliable company never fails in time of trouble or distress. It places the misfortunes of the few upon the shoulders of the many. Therefore, young man, follow the advice given: "Insure yourself against want in old age."

A. E. M., New Braunfels, Tex.: I regard the German Commercial as in good standing. M. Mount Oliver Station, Pa.: I do not believe in mixing insurance with stock speculation. Better leave it alone.

G. Utica, N. Y.: The Provident Life and Trust Co. of Philadelphia was organized in 1865 and makes an excellent report of surplus and earnings.

J. Wahoo, Neb.: The Equitable and the Mutual Benefit are both strong and prosperous. I prefer them to the assessment association you mention. I do not believe in assessment insurance.

E. V., Siegfried, Pa.: I agree with your conclusions as to the satisfactory character of your Prudential and State Mutual policies. The Royal Union's surplus is not very large and its expenses of management seem liberal.

P. Terrell, Tex.: I agree with the advice the agent gave you. It is businesslike and sound. 2. An attractive policy with a number of excellent points and a guaranteed dividend is offered by the Postal Life of New York. If you will write to that company at corner Fifth Avenue and 44th Street, New York, giving date of your birth and your occupation, you will get the particulars. This company will accept premiums monthly, quarterly or yearly, and guarantees over 9 per cent. dividends.

Plays of the Week.

(Continued from page 265.)

LETTER OF A STAGE-STRUCK YOUTH.

Dear Miss Omena:

I have just read a very interesting article about you in LESLIE'S WEEKLY. What a brave little girl you are. How I would love to meet you. I suppose you have to wear all kinds of things now that you have broken ribs and toes. You must be a brave little girl to face a lion. Did it hurt when the lion scratched you? I could learn to love you. I don't believe that there is another girl like you in the world. I am going to save my money so as I can come to New York and see you. I have \$10 saved already. I can save \$1.00 a week and in a couple of weeks I ought to have enough. I think you look so pretty in those bloomers. How tall are you? I could love a girl who weighs about 100 pounds. I hope you are not tall. I hope you are about 5 foot 3 inches, that is the height I like best. The Indian costume looks very pretty. Did you make that yourself? Such a brave girl as you are could do anything. What a good wife you would make when you can make such pretty clothes. You must feel cold in the water. I should think that all the other girls would be proud of you to think that they have such a lender to show them how to do all those wonderful feats. How much money does a chorus girl make? About \$7.00 a week or so? I have a sister and she makes \$3.00 a week here in this city. When you were a flying canary how did you go out into the audience? I would like to have had one of the flowers that you threw into the audience. I would keep it forever. I should think the wire that was attached between your shoulders would hurt you. I know how a wire hurts when I hold onto it. Did you really practice for six weeks to learn how to fly? I must come and see the show. I must see you jump into that small boat. I think I can use my \$10.00 now and come and see you. If I can get a good seat for 25 cents that will be all right. I will ask my sister to bake you a nice cake. She is good at cake baking. Can you cook good? I would love to eat some of your cake. I will ask my boss to let me off next Monday. I will come down Monday morning and see the show and meet you outside of the Hippodrome after the show. I hope you are in the best of health. I cannot wait for Monday.

Believe me, I am,

Your loving admirer.

PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

Nobody's Daughter	Daly's
The Deep Purple	Lyric
I'll Be Hanged If I Do	Collier's
Madame Butterfly	Majestic
The Piper	New Theater
The Blue Bird	Broadway
The Arrow Maker	Casino
The Hen-Pecks	Maxine Elliott's
The Balkan Princess	Herald Square
The Gamblers	Empire
Every Woman	Knickerbocker
Alice Sit by the Fire and	Lyceum
The Twelve Pound (\$60) Look	Bijou
Chantecler	Gaiety
Seven Sisters	Globe
The Havoc	Wallack's
Excuse Me	Belasco
The Slim Princess	Republic
Pomander Walk	Astor
The Concert	New York
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm	Liberty
The Boss	New Amsterdam
Naughty Marietta	Cohan's
The Spring Maid	Garden
Madame Sherry	
Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford	
Konrad Dreher	

The Hippodrome



Never Wears Out



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You will receive it promptly. It will plainly and truthfully give you facts and valuable information on all phases of the question of buying an automobile.

The dealer to whom we will also refer you, will gladly arrange an appointment so that you may put the Corbin Car to any test you may desire.

Low cost of maintenance, strong, durable construction, abundance of power, simplest mechanism, ease of handling, are the features for which the 1911 Corbin is noted.

Please remember also that the 1911 Model 40, five or seven passenger Corbin Touring Car at \$3000 includes all equipment—Imported Magneto, Top with full set of curtains, Adjustable Rain Vision Wind Shield, Warner Speedometer, Prest-O-Lite Gas Tank, Headlights, Combination Oil and Electric Dash and Tail Lamp, Tire Holders, Storage Battery, Firestone Q. D. Demountable Rims, Trunk Rack and full kit of tools, etc.

If you have put off buying because you feared "expense of maintenance" or the "real practical value," do not hesitate another moment but write for our catalogue today which also tells about Model 18 at \$2750 and Model 30 at \$2000.

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Rauch & Lang
Electrics

The Electric Brougham of Exceptional Power

Rauch & Lang cars are exceptional in their ability to negotiate sandy roads, deep snow and steep hills. Wherever these conditions are common the Rauch & Lang is the car that predominates.

In cities where hills are encountered most often, like Seattle, Kansas City and Pittsburgh, the Rauch & Lang is the most used Electric.

Rauch & Lang Electrics may be procured with shaft or enclosed chain drive. Both drives are noiseless, efficient and strong.

The Rauch & Lang name stands back of the car no matter what method is used for transmission.

Exide Battery (standard equipment), "Ironsides" Exide, the new Double-Life Battery, or Edison Batteries can be furnished, if desired. Tires—Special Pneumatic or Rauch & Lang Motz Cushion.

Rauch & Lang Cars are the notable cars for style and appointment, as well as for power.

There are Rauch & Lang agents in all the principal cities. Telephone for demonstrations or write direct for catalog to the factory.

The Rauch & Lang Carriage Company
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The Pennsylvania Station

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At 32d Street

used by all through trains between New York and Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and the West; and between New York and Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, New Orleans, Florida, and the South, over the

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Racine, Wis.
"The Wood Finishing Authorities"

His Chance.

(Continued from page 262.)

"I reckon," said Sergeant Reilly, "we'll likely find the genuine, sure-enough Chief of Police-elect of Wall-town, Kan., trussed up in the back o' some Bowery joint." He walked over to the man in the chair and bared his teeth at him. "Won't we, bo? Won't we, now?"

"You ain't far mistaken," admitted the bo.

"I think that finishes the case, Commissioner!" Sergeant Reilly straightened up and stood at attention, awaiting orders. Commissioner Briggam eyed him long and silently.

"I believe you have the instinct, sergeant," he remarked. "If you wish to enter the detective branch of the service—by gad! you shall!"

"Yes, sir!" Sergeant Reilly saluted and clicked his heels together. "Thank you, sir!"

Conserving Human Life.

MORE persons in the United States die from preventable tuberculosis in a year than all who died in the Civil War. This startling statement Dr. Louis L. Seaman made in speaking upon "Conservation of Human Life," at the New York Academy of Medicine. From preventable diseases of all kinds it is estimated that one thousand persons die every day, and of the two million accidents yearly in this country, one-third could be prevented if proper safety devices were used. In ability to understand human diseases and in wisdom to overcome them, science has made marvelous progress; but even this has been unable to offset the new ills which afflict humanity because of changed habits of life.

The crowding of the ignorant into the cities, living, as many yet do, in un-

hygienic tenements, makes a tremendous strain upon the physical vigor of the multitudes; and the indoor life of the majority of our population, even when such indoor life is under favorable surroundings, is in marked contrast with the prevailing outdoor occupations and habits of other days. Dr. Seaman found support for his contention that the race is materially deteriorating in the "difficulty of obtaining recruits for the army, the navy and the military schools, both here and abroad, that are up to the physical standard." England was brought face to face with the deterioration of her soldiery at the time of the Boer War. Decades of factory life had produced a generation smaller in size and with diminished vigor as compared with the English yeoman of other days.

The Russo-Japanese War revealed a remarkable record of good health among the Japanese soldiers, but Japan's contact with other nations has opened her eyes to the diminutive stature of her citizens and the physical inferiority it would seem to indicate. By the introduction of a wider range of diet, by physical exercise and other scientific methods, Japan is now endeavoring to increase the height and weight and the general physical efficiency of her people. In none of her many movements of the past few years has she shown greater wisdom than in this.

In our thought for the future, the conserving of the country's physical resources cannot compare in importance with the conservation of the physical fiber of the race. If, as is generally conceded, we are to become in the future even more predominantly than to-day a nation of city dwellers, it will become increasingly necessary for the nation to take active steps to offset the tremendous drain that this will make upon the vitality and physical endurance of the people.

The College Man and Business.

THE STATEMENT that the materialism of our day has drawn the college man from the professions to business careers finds no support in the record of our oldest university. The last issue of the Harvard Directory catalogues 32,192 former Harvard men now believed to be living, giving residences and vocations. They are scattered throughout the world, England having 146, Germany with her great universities having sixty-three, France eighty-three, Japan eighty-six and China fifty-three. In the vocational list, the law leads with 5,300 representatives, educational work coming second with 3,554, medicine 3,337, manufacturing 1,600 and the ministry more than 1,000. Three hundred and eighty-four have retired from active work, presumably from old age, and 345 have no occupation. We are glad that the list of those who have never done any work is no larger and that practically ninety-nine per cent. of Harvard men are engaged in some form of useful service, with the main professions still in the lead.

The Yale News published a report of student self-help, a phase of student life well illustrating the democratic spirit of Yale. Replies from 564 students, probably nine-tenths of the entire number, show total earnings of \$190,449. The earnings, it is estimated, of those not reporting would probably add \$25,000 to this amount. A surprising feature is that more than as much again was earned during term time than in vacation. The largest amount—\$37,000—was in teaching, chiefly by students of the graduate school, and private tutoring brought in only \$10,000 less. The next most remunerative employment is acting as waiters, chiefly upon small clubs of ten or fifteen of one's fellows. Many earn their board in this way, and such occupation has the advantage of not interfering with lecture hours or making any additional nervous strain on the life of the student. Eighteen students secured their lodging by the care of furnaces and sidewalks in the winter and gardens and lawns in summer, while fifteen men employed as motormen earned \$2,418. No young man with ambition and good health need be afraid of working his way through an institution like Yale. Indeed, a wholesome amount of just such employment as this report discloses would not be a bad thing for the supposedly more fortunate students of Vanderbilt Hall.

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For NERVOUS and MILD MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients.
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Great Fortunes of the Past and Present.

WHILE great fortunes are larger and more numerous than in the past, never before have gifts and bequests been scattered so generously and widely. The total value of the estate of John S. Kennedy, the New York banker who died a little more than a year ago, has been appraised at \$65,558,000. The larger part was left to religious and charitable institutions and colleges, the Presbyterian Church sharing in it most largely. Yet Mr. Kennedy was so modest that his name was scarcely known outside of New York. Millionaires in these days possess far greater wealth than the rich men of twenty-five years ago—for instance, George Peabody, who died in 1869. His conspicuous benefactions, both before his death and afterward, amounted to \$7,000,000, and he left to his relatives about \$5,000,000. John Jacob Astor, who died in 1848, left his entire estate, with the exception of \$400,000 for the Astor Library and some minor legacies, to his son, William B. Astor. Twenty-seven years later William B. Astor died, leaving his estate to his sons, less a legacy of about \$250,000 to the Astor Library.

Johns Hopkins, a penurious and miserly bachelor, gave his eight millions for the founding of the university and hospital which bear his name. A. T. Stewart, reputed to be one of the three richest men in the United States, had before his death given generously to establish, at Garden City, Long Island, homes for industrious mechanics and to found a home for working girls in this city. Being without children, there was much curiosity as to his will. With the exception of \$325,000 to his employees and \$1,000,000 to Judge Hilton, one of his executors, his vast estate was left to his wife. James Lick, a self-made man, who died in 1876, left benefactions to the amount of \$2,000,000, the most conspicuous being \$700,000 for the famous Lick Observatory. The main benefaction of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died in 1877, leaving an estate estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000, was a gift of \$1,000,000 for the founding of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn. William H., who received the bulk of his father's estate, is commonly supposed to have doubled his inheritance. During his life he gave generously to Vanderbilt University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons; but at his death, with the exception of \$1,000,000 for charities, his large estate went to his widow and children.

Honest Confession

A DOCTOR'S TALK ON FOOD.

There are no fairer set of men on earth than the doctors, and when they find they have been in error they are usually apt to make honest and manly admission of the fact.

A case in point is that of a practitioner, one of the good old school, who lives in Texas. His plain, unvarnished tale needs no dressing up:

"I had always had an intense prejudice, which I can now see was unwarrantable and unreasonable, against all much advertised foods. Hence, I never read a line of the many 'ads' of Grape-Nuts, nor tested the food till last winter.

"While in Corpus Christi for my health, and visiting my youngest son, who has four of the ruddiest, healthiest little boys I ever saw, I ate my first dish of Grape-Nuts food for supper with my little grandsons.

"I became exceedingly fond of it and have eaten a package of it every week since, and find it a delicious, refreshing and strengthening food, leaving no ill effects whatever, causing no eructations (with which I was formerly much troubled), no sense of fullness, nausea, nor distress of stomach in any way.

"There is no other food that agrees with me so well, or sits as lightly or pleasantly upon my stomach as this does.

"I am stronger and more active since I began the use of Grape-Nuts than I have been for 10 years, and am no longer troubled with nausea and indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in packages for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The narrative suggests a contrast, first of all, in the size of the fortunes of twenty-five and fifty years ago and those of to-day. Another contrast is in the wide range of interests provided for in the will of Mr. Kennedy as compared with the lesser number of the other cases cited. Mr. Kennedy remembered hospitals, libraries, museums, various boards of the Presbyterian Church, Bible societies, charity organizations and colleges at home and abroad—a far longer list than all the other benefactions to which we have referred. And not only in the number of bequests, but in the proportion of the fortune given away, this will of Mr. Kennedy and of the majority of the wealthy to-day will compare more than favorably with the great fortunes of the last half of the last century.

A Plucky Boy Corn Raiser.

DR. S. A. KNAPP, the representative of the Department of Agriculture who has had in charge the work of the boys' corn clubs, tells some interesting stories of the pluck and perseverance of the prize winners. In nine Southern States last year there were 46,225 contestants. It was no easy task in many instances to overcome parental indifference or even opposition. Dr. Knapp tells of one boy who was very anxious to raise some corn, but had no ground. So his father said, "Well, you can have an acre over there on the hillside if you will clear the stumps and logs off." The little fellow worked hard and cleared the land, and then his father took it away from him. The little chap was not discouraged. When the farm demonstrator came around, the boy appealed to him, and he in turn appealed to the father, who said, "Well, I will let him have another acre over there on the same hillside, provided he clears off the logs and stumps." He cleared them,

worked as vigorously as he could and produced eighty-five bushels of corn on that acre, while the old man, who cultivated by the old method on the acre that the boy had first cleared, made only eighteen bushels.

Under scientific direction and encouragement one hundred of Dr. Knapp's boys averaged 133 bushels of corn per acre. The average for the entire country last year was 27.4 bushels. In many Southern States, under old-fashioned methods, it did not average twenty bushels. But in one Mississippi county forty-eight of Dr. Knapp's boys averaged ninety-two bushels per acre. In one South Carolina county twenty boys produced 1,700 bushels of corn on twenty acres. In another county in the same State 142 boys averaged sixty-two bushels per acre.

An Arkansas boy, Earl Hopping, of Rogers, without the aid of a mule or horse, except to have his land plowed, raised fifty bushels on an acre with a plow pulled by a trained goat. Hannah Plowden, a Louisiana girl, raised 120 bushels to the acre.

Dr. Knapp expects to have at least 100,000 boys in these corn clubs next year.



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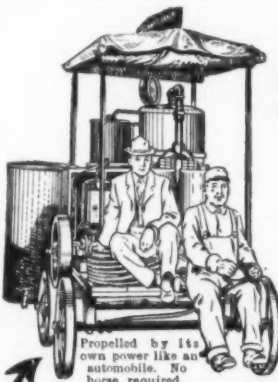
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PANTASOTE is superior to mohairs for many reasons—two in particular, the impossibility of cleaning them and the ruination of their interlining gum of very impure rubber by exposure to grease or sunlight, just as are tires.

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Go In Business for Yourself

Let Us Send You an Auto Vacuum Cleaner on 30 Days' Trial

An Auto Vacuum House Cleaner should pay for itself in less than two months, out of the profit from the business after paying help and all expenses. It is capable of earning from \$250.00 to \$300.00 clear profit a month and we cannot see where there is a possible chance for anyone that buys a machine to fail to make big money, but every reason why they should make thousands of dollars.

There are several small machines on the market for home use to be worked either by hand or a small water or electric motor, but they have never been a success because they do not have power enough to clean with, although they will draw the top dust from the room. The Auto Vacuum Cleaner does the same work in the same way as the large machines costing from \$2,000 to \$7,000 each. It has the same size hose.

Give Us a Chance to Help You

It ADVERTISES ITSELF and orders for work come pouring in so that you should be busy all the time. The Auto Vacuum House Cleaner is proving one of the greatest money makers ever put on the market. If you are willing to hustle you can easily make from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year on each machine you own. Give us a chance to help you. Make a start today and you will never regret it. As soon as you earn money enough and have one machine paid for, buy another, hire other men and let them make \$10 or \$15 a day for you. Getting one of these machines and hiring a man to run it, beats working for a living to a standstill. Be "Johnny on the Spot" with a machine and get the cream of the business. If you can get a number of these machines working, they should make you rich. We believe there never has been a machine placed on the market that has so pleased everybody, met with such immediate success, and made so much money, as the house cleaning machine, and still they are very little known—for they have only been on the market for a very short time.

A Perfect Wonder

The Auto Vacuum reaches every crack, corner and crevice of the floor; the cracks in the wall, the ceiling and moldings. It cleans and renovates bedding, comforters, blankets, mattresses and pillows; the cracks or crevices in wooden and iron beds; even the dust, furs and other accumulation in the tightly coiled woven wire springs. It reaches and cleans such inaccessible places as trunks, linen closets, desks, document files, pigeon-holes, radiators, registers, etc., etc. We have seen it pull out pile after pile of dirt from houses—dirt that was impossible to remove completely by the ordinary means of brooming, etc. When it is working on the streets, the dirt and filth pouring through the observation glass attracts a crowd of people that look with wonder. They would not believe it possible. The ordinary house can be cleaned by two men with an Auto Vacuum Cleaner in from one to four hours, and when the work is finished all of the furnishings will be in their original places.

Most Practical Machine Ever Built

The Auto Vacuum House Cleaner consists of a powerful gasoline engine rated at over 12 Horse Power—4 cycle—two cylinder, 5-inch stroke, made from the best close grain cast metal, bored and reamed to the minutest detail; manganese bronze rods, babbitted pin ends; perfectly adjusted belt metal crank shaft. Newest oiling devices, positive and perfect lubrication; the carburetor, commutator, spark coil and all other fittings the best on the market—making an outfit so complete and reliable that anyone could run it.

The whole is erected upon a substantial four wheeled, covered wagon propelled by its own power so that it can be moved from place to place and is equipped with vacuum condenser, water tank, vacuum gauge, two high-pressure suction hose, observation glass and cleaning tools, all properly connected and adjusted ready for work. The most practical and perfect machine of its kind ever built. Far exceeds this description.

Pay For it out of Your Profits

We want you to investigate our more than liberal offer. We do not believe there is any business where so small an investment will bring such wonderful returns. Actual records show that these machines have already proved tremendous money makers. You will be as delighted and pleased with it as others who have tried it and made a success.

We have such implicit confidence in the wonderful money-making powers that we will ship one to any live man who is honest and willing to work, on 30 days trial—and upon such liberal terms that it is next to impossible to lose. We will even go further and allow you to pay for it in installments, and in such a way that your profit should easily take care of your payments.

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"The machine is proving a great success—everything is turning out the way you said it would."—H. Bohlinger. Mr. Hunter paid for 2 machines, paid all running expenses and saved \$1400 in 3 months. "Have plenty of work. Machine is doing fine."—G. C. Woodworth. "I have worked 6 or 7 days and cleared about \$90."—J. E. Ryan. "From March let the machine has averaged \$25 per day."—F. Smith. "We have taken in at the rate of \$100 per week since we started."—F. P. Mees. "I have made \$175 in 3 weeks."—Frank S. Wilhite.

This sign on your machine will advertise you and should bring you enough customers to keep you busy all the time.

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Problems of the Air.

TO MAKE the aeroplane more reliable and to invent a life preserver for the aeronaut are the big problems in aviation to-day. Altitude and distance records are of secondary importance. Just as many automobile accidents are due to careless driving, so many aviation disasters may be attributed to a pilot either reckless or foolishly daring. But this does not explain all mishaps. M. Farman, who has devoted himself to the sport for three years, has made some records, but he has been conservative and methodical in his style and has not yet met with a serious mishap. Still, the most careful may be the next victim, for the stopping of a motor, the snapping of a single wire or an unlooked-for gust of wind may be enough to plunge one to destruction. The genius who can invent what may truly be called a life preserver for the birdman will earn as great renown as the pioneers who developed the flying machine itself. When one thinks of the seemingly impossible things accomplished by the inventive genius of man, this task, hard as it appears, is not beyond the range of possibility. Some must devote themselves to this problem to the exclusion of all others.

Dangers of the City Streets.

THE REPORT of the National Highways Protective Association shows statistically the danger to life in city streets and incidentally demonstrates that the automobile is not so great a menace to life as the horse-drawn vehicle or the surface cars. The death toll of vehicular traffic in the city of New York last year was 376. Of this number, 158 persons were killed by horse-drawn vehicles, 114 were killed either by or in trolleys and 104 were killed by automobiles. The old-fashioned hand brakes still used on the Brooklyn trolley cars caused thirty-three deaths in that borough as against twelve in Manhattan and nine in the Bronx, where air brakes are used. The report says that carelessly driven wagons were becoming as great a menace as carelessly driven automobiles. But the figures embodied in the report show that the horse-drawn vehicle is even now the greater menace of the two. One cause of this, doubtless, is that we have a law fining chauffeurs twenty-five dollars for being drunk while driving. There being no such law for punishing wagon drivers for the same offense, there is considerable drinking and consequently careless driving among them. The casualties of the past year suggest that for the safety of the public it is quite as imperative that the drunken driver of a horse-drawn vehicle should be subject to a similar fine.

Fair Play for the Jews.

THE People's Institute at Cooper Union, New York, recently heard an impassioned plea for the Russian Jew. Rabbi Maurice N. Harris was the speaker and when one thinks of the malicious hounding of Jews by an empire professedly Christian, to a rabbi pleading for his own race no words could seem too strong. In a way which the speaker declared even the persecutions of Pharaoh did not excel in brutality and hardheartedness, thirty thousand Jews have been driven from their homes in Russia. Among others, badgered on every hand, lunacy spreads alarmingly. "We appeal," said Dr. Harris, "to the United States, that stopped Spanish persecution in Cuba, to stop the Muscovite's persecution of the Israelite." John Hay, when Secretary of State, created a precedent of quasi-intervention at the time when Rumanian persecution was driving Jews here in shoals. But in a case of human oppression precedents are not the essential factor.

The constant incoming tide of Jews informs us as a nation that unreasoning prejudice and persecution drive them to us, and as lovers of freedom and human rights we should call upon Russia to halt. In referring to the movement here to restrict immigration, to carry on the fight for which purpose the order of United American Mechanics is spending \$50,000, Rabbi Harris was right in his contention that to restrict at this end without using preventive measures at the Russian end is both "impractical and brutal." We have never regretted interference in behalf of the Cubans, and we would never regret interference in behalf of the Jews. They are closely identified with our nation.



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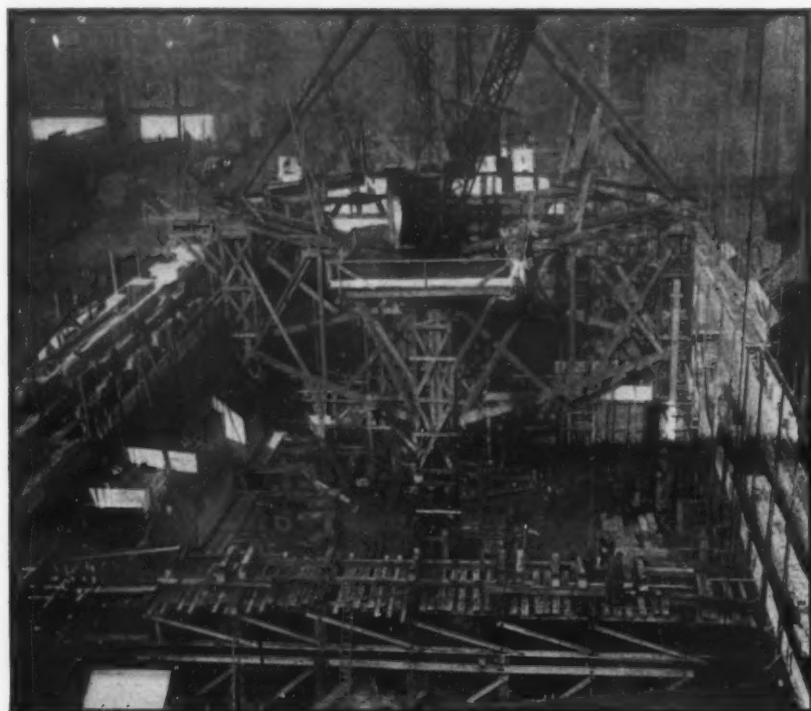
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The Week Abroad



START ON LONDON'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Laying the foundations of the latest theatrical enterprise in King's Way.

PHOTO BY PAUL THOMPSON



MEXICAN FEDERALS READY FOR ACTION.
In General Vega's camp at Los Juntos, Lower California, scene of the most recent fighting.

PHOTO BY A. N. WRIGHT



IN THE TRENCHES AT CEIBA, HONDURAS.
Scene just before the battle, which resulted in the capture of the city by the Bonilla revolutionists. The man with the machine gun is "Joe" Reed, an American.

PHOTO BY COQUILLE



THE BONILLA NAVY, ONCE THE U. S. S. "HORNET."
Because the "Hornet" which sailed from New Orleans ostensibly for Nicaragua but actually for Honduras violated the neutrality laws, she was seized by the U. S. Cruiser "Tacoma."

PHOTO BY COQUILLE



THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN IN HIS SHOP.
This dignitary, who will receive the King and Queen when they visit Ireland, is a newsdealer in private life. The photograph shows him selling papers in his shop.

PHOTO BY BROWN BROS.

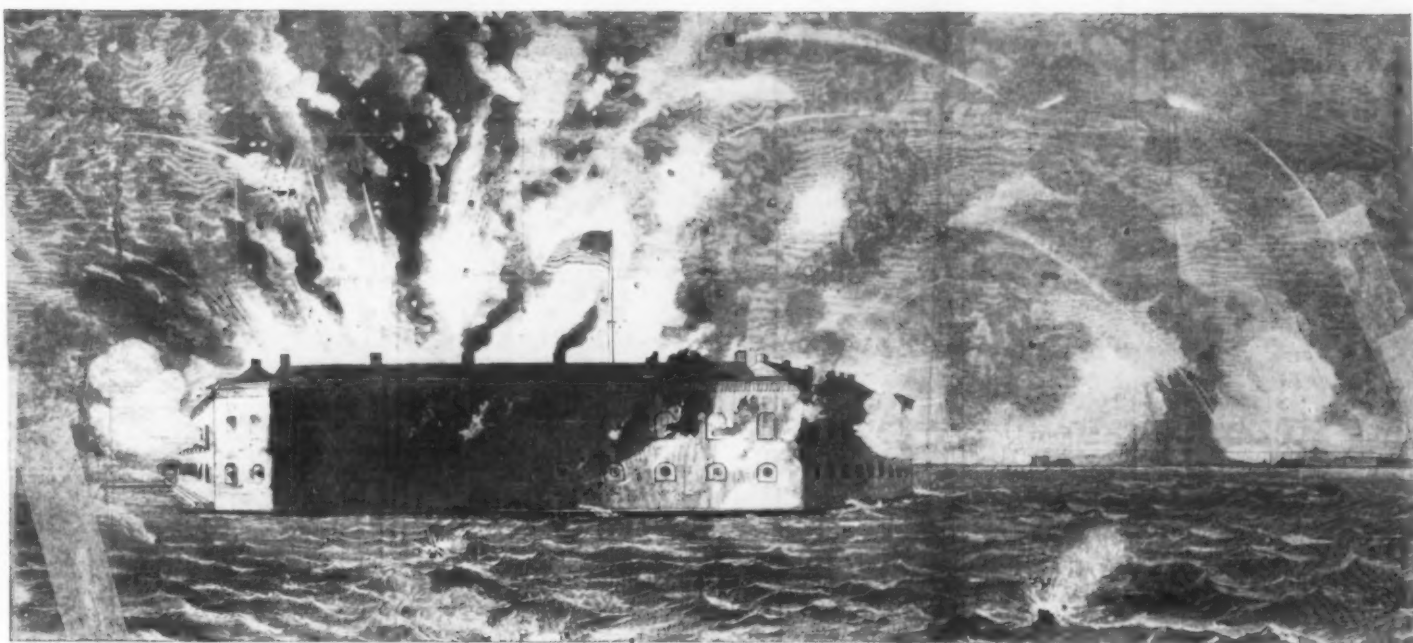


THE SKIRT THAT CAUSED A PARIS RIOT.
Newest feminine garment, the "harem" skirt, that caused so much derision that its wearers were mobbed at a French race course.

PHOTO BY BROWN BROS.

A po
ther

John



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, THE 12th AND 13th OF APRIL, 1861.
Reproduced from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, April 27th, 1861.

A personal word from the publisher to the South, where there are 60,000 subscribers and 300,000 readers of Leslie's.

At four o'clock on the morning of April twelfth, 1861, General Beauregard opened fire upon Fort Sumter.

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In the issue of April sixth, 1911, Leslie's Weekly will show what the South has become during the last fifty years.

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Photographs of Southern universities and schools; modern methods of agriculture; industrial enterprises; leading women of the South; the President of the Southern Commercial Congress, will fill the pages.

An unpublished portrait of General Robert E. Lee, "Father of the New South," graces the cover.

I wish to remind you that the edition will probably be exhausted within a day of publication. We cannot reprint. Unless your order for the issue of April sixth is placed with the newsdealer or you are a subscriber before April first, you may not be able to obtain this extraordinary Southern Number.

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